Milkmaid
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,245—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY **TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all India Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th May
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th April 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.
a MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th May, 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	1st June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE, P.	Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,160	" 687 8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	25th May, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEAM, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 7th May, 1901.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"ONDA," .....5,247 tons ..Sailing about 15th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 7th May, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Doo. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1901
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June, 1901
" SINGAPORE	2490	E. Pizzarello	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	963	1,028-8	1,103
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th May, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 16th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any other (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

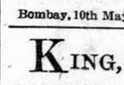
S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 11th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th May, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
INDUS	6,257	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SAFARI	1432	Tepe	11th May.
S.S. SULTAN	2884	Pohlenz	25th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.

Bombay, 6th May, 1901.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

THE BEST TONIC BURGUNDY WINE.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Per doz.		Pts.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage	38	0	20	0
POMARD	22	0	13	0
MACON, possessed of Fine Flavour and Aroma	20	0	11	0
BEAUNE, a Full-bodied Burgundy	24	0	13	0
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured White Burgundy	23	0	12	8
	Pints. Ordinary Rates.		Cash Rates.	
RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY, very choice Dessert Wine	30	0	27	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAKES:
WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE
AND 40 VARIETIES OF
CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

GEO. GAHAGAN, & CO.,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, METAL AND TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS, AND STRUCTURAL WORK
Of all kinds made in our WORKS and erected if desired in any part of INDIA.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS AND OF ALL WEIGHTS UP TO 10 TONS EACH.
FORGINGS UNDER STEAM HAMMERS, RIVETING BY HYDRAULIC RIVETER.
MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SANITARY AND WATERWORKS REQUIREMENTS.
SUPPLIERS OF
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED PLAIN AND CORRUGATED IRON PLATES.
BARS, ANGLES AND TEES (IRON AND STEEL), ROLLED BEAMS, TOOLS, CEMENT, ETC, ETC.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS, W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORGLO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

TO TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES
For **TRAVELLING BAGS**
For **LADIES** and **GENTLEMEN.**

That every Bag or Case is the Best English made is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
General Kitchener per 100	4	0	India per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped "	4	0	Extra No. 1 "	2	4
Queen Olga extra " " "	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped "	2	0
Imperial "	4	0	Extra No. 2 "	1	12
Star "	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped "	1	8
Aromatic "	2	12	Extra No. 3 "	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped "	2	8	Extra popular "	1	0
Extra "	2	12			

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager,

Bombay, 8th May, 1901.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COY., LD.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th May current at 3 P.M., at the office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C. I. E., No. 4 and 5 Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 10th May, 1901.

NOTICE is here by given that the SARASWATI MILLS LIMITED of Bombay, have contracted with Messrs. E. D. SASSOON and Co., of the same place for the absolute sale to them of the undermentioned property and that all persons having or claiming to have any interest therein by way of inheritance., purchase, mortgage, gift or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned as Solicitor's for the purchasers at their office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece of vacant garden land, being part of the property known as "Sopari Baug," in which is situate the Saraswati Mill formerly the property of the National Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 61 and 15, New Nos. 14201 and 14435, and New Survey No. 1-2563, which piece of land is situate at and on the Western side of the public road leading from Parell to Dadur, and boundet on or towards the East by the said last mentioned road, on or towards the West and North by the remaining portion of the said Sopari Baz, and on the South by the property of the purchasers and occupied by the Jacob Mill.—Bombay, dated 10th day of May, 1901.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 43 OF 1898.

1 KARSANDAS LADHA, Hindu Inhabitant of Sangameshvar in the Ratnagiri District. 2 DWARKADAS LADHA and 3 RANCHORDAS LADHA all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

1 THAKERSEY DHUNJEE by his son and legal representative MATHURADAS THAKERSEY. 2 JAITHA PANACHAND. 3 DWARKADAS TOCKERSEY, all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of DWARKADAS VASANJI at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and 4 SOONDERDAS LADHA, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Khoja Syed Street without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Judge's order dated the 1st day of May, 1901, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL as a whole by PUBLIC AUCTION the moveable property of the Plaintiffs Runchordas Ludha and Cursandas Ludha abovenamed and attached under the writ of attachment dated 3rd April last.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May 1901, at the hour of 3 o'clock P.M. the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Judge's order for sale, put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises at Vadni Gadi, the said attached property consisting of house-hold furniture, such as cupboards, pots and pans, &c., or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the Decree herein.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the offices of the Sheriff.—Dated this 9th day of May, 1901.

JAMES MacDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MATHURADAS THACKERSEE,
Defendant in person.

DO'NT LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY!
(JUST RECEIVED FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF WATCHES.)
WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

	Rs. a.
Popular Railway Regulator	4 8
Artisan's Open Face Silver watch	9 4
Gent's Hunting Watch	11 4
Gent's Half Hunting Watch	12 4
The much prized Carriage Clock	10 0
The Musical Clock, novelty of the day	12 0

GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.
Apply to KING WILLIAMS & GOSCH.
5-6 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO,
"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS," "BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"EL ALIENTOS."
The Genuine Articles Very Choice,
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.
NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

"HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE," Little Miss Muffett and other nursery designs in Spoons, Forks, Cups, &c., in Sterling Silver. The latest Novelties, in presentation Silver Ware for Children, MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, and Poona.

EK-DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Grey Silk Hakf. Scarfs, Latest Styles, for Sailor Knots, Rs. 2-8. New Silk Ties for Bows, Rs. 1-8. Riding Scarfs and Golf Bows from Rs. 1-12. Washing Ties for Bows, 6 for Rs. 2-8.

ÆRATED LIMETTA JUICE.—A pure wholesome and refreshing drink for the hot weather Re. 1 per dozen.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!! for Ladies, Gents, and children of best English Manufacture, very strong and durable at SHROFF BROTHERS, well known for good quality and Moderate Prices.

TO LET.—A FLAT on Eldon Road, Apply "J. J." care of this paper.

LANOWLI.—The Well-known LANOWLI HOTEL TO BE LET with Furniture, Open to Europeans only. Apply for Rooms F. M. DOTIVALA, Lanowli.

WANTED AT ONCE—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER of experience. Engagement for a year certain. Apply with copies only of testimonials and certificates (which will not be returned) stating salary required, to the SUPERINTENDENT, Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.

WANTED FOR A COTTON MILL IN Calcutta, a qualified European, Cardroom Machinery erector and Mechanic. Permanent employment. Liberal terms. Apply ANDREW YULE and COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THERE is Money in making Butter in a rational way. ALPHA LAVAL SEPARATORS produce 20 per cent. more Butter and of better quality. Sole Agents, BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Grant Road Bridge, Bombay.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!—When you go Home, what presents can you take for your friends? Sir, really worth taking Home are Daroowalla's Genuine Mango Chutnee and Curry-Powder. Obtainable only from M. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street. Usual pocket-bunch sizes, As. 2 each.

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DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-6-2 per case.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 25 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CLASSES, every Morning, Week-days or Sundays, for all recognised EXAMS., Rs. 75, course, passing guaranteed, or Rs. 5 monthly by S. R. DAVER, M.S. A., Passed at London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Gounese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to rts. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gerseppa Waterfalls, &c. &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

"GOOD EVENING, Sir! How d'y' do?" Feel very thirsty—Try a bottle of Daroowalla's Famous Lemon Syrup (Lime juice), which relieves the greatest Thirst. Obtainable only from DAROOWALLA and SONS, Shegaon.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR SMILE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSKA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Baroda.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from Messrs. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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MANUFACTURED BY THE

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THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
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GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	"	1	8

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GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.
THON FISH, AND THON FISH EGGS.
RUSSIAN CAVIARE, AND ROYANS BORDALAISE.
ANCHOVIES SALTED, AND IN OIL.
BLACK OLIVES LOOSE IN OIL.
DRY MUSHROOMS, 1 lb. TIN AND IN VINEGER IN BOTTLES.
SAWKRANT IN GLASS JARS. GERMAN AND ITALIAN ASPERAGUS.

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MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

TREZUKA.

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden shocks, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of tone and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, N.C.

Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay. Byculla and Poona.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	14
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With Cure	50	24	16
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SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MAROKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND AT SANTA CRUZ.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Jehangir Byramjee Madrasswalla, an Insolvent, trading under the name of Jehangir Byramjee and Co., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SUNDAY, the 12th May, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., the following plot of land:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground lying and being at Monji Danda in the Bandora taluka, zilla Thana, in the registration sub-district of Thana containing by admeasurement 3,529 square yards or thereabouts, and forming part of the land, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under survey No. 238, and bounded on the east by the property of Hormusjee Dorabjee Guzder, on the west by a private road of the said Hormusjee Dorabjee Guzder, on the north by the private road of the said Hormusjee Dorabjee Guzder, and on the south by the property of the said Hormusjee Dorabjee Guzder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 10th, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &C.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay 10th May, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The SALE of landed property at Nowroji Hill, First Row advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

SALE OF AUSTRIAN SAFES, BENTWOOD FURNITURE, MAJOLICA AND TERRA COTTA WARE, JAPANESE WARE, ETC.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the following consisting of 4 Austrian safes of sizes on stands, bentwood chairs of different patterns, easy, rocking and office chairs, hatstands, morbie top side tables, pier glasses with pier tables, wall brackets and cabinets, majolica, terra cotta and Bohemian table ornaments, clocks, Jardineers with flower pots, lady's and gent's bicycles, drawing room large size cabinet etc.

The above is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, near the Tramway Terminus, in Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Khan Jeweller's new building, the handsome household furniture, consisting of mirror, door almirah with Chubb's lock, dressing table, iron and teak bedsteads, tea-poys, hatstand, cook-case, chairs, first-rate grand cottage piano by Rose & Co., handsome victoria, set of harness, &c., the property of Dr. N. E. Chubb, proceeding to Hyderabad.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Lieutenant Reginald Warren, Cheshire Regiment, consisting of a D.B.C.F. 12 bore hammerless gun nearly new, with cartridges and ammunition, one Mauser magazine sporting rifle, Welby's 6 chamber revolver in case, uniforms, wearing apparel, books, saddle, portmanteaux, gladstone bag, &c.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as chairs, tables, teapoys, round, writing dressing, and washhand tables, double door almirah, cabinet with black marble top

1 large size 12 stops organ in good order.
1 D. B. B.-L. gun, by Thomas Turner, in case.
1 D. B. fowling piece, by W. Cashmere.
1 S. B. Henry's patent rifle.
1 S. B. gun, by Alexander Henry, Edinburgh patent.

The property of a deceased English tailor—Pieces of flannel and cashmere, cambric cloth, glass sliding door cupboard table, sewing machine, &c.

On account of the concerned—

9 cases each 40lbs orange pekoe.
40 " 10lbs " "
8 " 50lbs pekoe.
65 " 50lbs pekoe souchong.
16 " 50lbs dust.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hussonaly Mahomedaly Lokhanwali.—

EX. S. S. Britannia.

S H & Co—1314 98 bundles each.
1 cut spring steel, 1-4-2 by 1-2 and 1 3-8 by 1-2 inches.

By order of Messrs. Nusservanjee and Co. and on account of the concerned—

1 Sussonis sewing machine with cover.
2 Vibrating sewing machines with cover.

AT 2 P.M.

A few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light strong victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 strong built landau.
1 light dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ENGINES AND SPARE PARTS AT THE ALEXANDRA MILL, CHINCHPOOGLY.

On TUESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra Mill, Kalachowky Road.

2 horizontal compound tandem condensing engines, with fly wheel and shafts, second motion shaft and pinion, wall box and two bevel wheels, foundation stones, lubricators and guages; also spare parts, such as connecter, crank, pinion, pedestals complete, with brasses, &c., arms, segments, fly wheel, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the engines can be seen on application to the manager of the mill.

SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW CALLED PURBLE HOUSE AT MATHERAN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Bai Bamaee Khurshedji Wadia, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Khurshedji Ardesir Hormarjee Wadia, to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the messuage tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, called the Purble House, bearing Collector No. 6192, survey No. 89 and Register No. 39, situate at Matheran, in the sub-district of Karjat, in the district of Kolaba, containing by admeasurement 1 acres and 10 guntas or thereabouts, and described and particularly denoted as No. 39, in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Thana (Kolaba), and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of Mr. A. S. Karvalle, and on the north and south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LIFE POLICIES.

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Manekjee Hormasjee Maju:—

Two Life Policies of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ld., Nos. 4553 and 4551 on the life of Mr. Manekjee Hormasjee Maju for Rs. 5,000 each.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KOOMBHARWADA STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Haji Elias Alli, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Purshotum Raghunath Vadke and Parvatibai, widow of the late Ramerisana Raghunath Vadke the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of January, 1898, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Koombharwada Street, outside the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabout registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 1881-1881, new No. 7015, old Survey No. 210-234, and new Survey No. 1951, assessed by the Municipality, under E Ward No. 1597, and Street No. 95, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Koombharwada Street aforesaid, on the north by the property of Sitaram Bapoji, and on the south by the property of Appaji Bhivroji, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 4 P.M., on account and risk of the mortgagor, Sha Narsidas Karamchand, and by order of the mortgagee, the following property, in pursuance of the sale reserved to him under the deed of mortgage dated the 25th day of January, 189-.

All those pieces or parcels of land situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurements six hundred and thirty-two and five-ninths and five square yards, together with a four-storied premises and godowns respectively, standing thereon, and bounded on the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the east by land leased to Tricumjee Veljee and on or towards the west by the boundary wall of the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and were situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward B No. 1936 (1) 1936 (2) Street Nos. 28 and 28 A, and No. 6 and 6 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhy, Solicitors, No. 11, Sirdar's Building, Apollo Street or to the Undersigned at their office in Marine Street.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th May, 1901.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YACHT "CYGNET."

THIS DAY, the 10th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

The yacht "Cygnet" as she now lies off Apollo Bunder, she is 30 feet in length all over, 5 feet 9 inches beam length on water line, 21 feet yawl rigged, lead keel about 17 cwt iron center plate, new suit of sails this year.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Road Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, one sweet toned piano, Brussels and Persian carpets, hanging and table lamps, pictures and oleographs, China and Japanese table ornaments, &c., the property of C. PRATT, Esq.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Leir Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria in good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab pony, 14-1 hand, quiet in harness.
1 young chestnut Arab, quiet in harness, steady trapper, believed sound.

By order of Lalljee Runchordjee, and on account and risk of Odhowjee Dewjee—

1 new square landau.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF CARRIAGES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1-3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at south side, Grant Road Bridge, near Nusserwanjee Petit's bungalow, the surplus stock of Messrs. John Carr and Co. (Carriages-builders) changing premises, consisting of several elegant open and closed carriages, tyre rubber of sizes and channels, tyre steel, wheels, shafts, lamps, ribbons, laces, leathers for hoods and linings, paints, oils, varnishes, bil drums, paint pots, iron and brass fitting, timber, old tools, rubbish, iron and wood, wooden parts, &c., &c.

Property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AT MALAD.

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Anandrao Narayen Dabholkar, and on account and risk of the m

NOTICES.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited, for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary, which is inclusive of all allowances, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by five annual increments.

Applications should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Calcutta Port Commissioners,

and will be received up to the end of May.

Any further information that intending applicants may require will be obtained on reference to the Secretary.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares, Rs. 100 each.

NOTICE is hereby Given that APPLICATIONS for the above PREFERENCE SHARES will not be received after the 31st MAY, 1901.

By Order of the Board,
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, April 10th, 1901.

WHAT CAN WE DO FOR YOU?

If you don't buy, you lose Strong English MACHINES.

At Rs. 130,140 complete at

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

2, ALBION TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

TESTIMONIALS of our foreman :—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay :—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant. No. 3. Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar.	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 28,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings Horrby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq., }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	IOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1561
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,440
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	nil	47
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr.ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr.ct.	£39
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-19-6	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	325

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		500	Nil	Ni
Alliance	1,500	1,500	all	Nil	
Anglo-Indian	1,315		0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill, Ltd	In all 2000 Shares on which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 22 12 1-2	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		80
Ally S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	80	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,75	650,000	200	12 1-2	17
Bombay Unit ed	90	1,00	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 3	4 0
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,00	1,00		9
Britannia Mills	1,00	1,00	1,000	d divs.	200
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	850	1,000	1,00	10 per ct.	1,00
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.	1,850xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,00	1,000	dvdRs.	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Colin batore S. and W.	5,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4 00	700		nil	325
Cooria Mills		1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	325
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	220
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	185
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs25	290
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	175
Framjee Feut.	1,25	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hungerford Mills	700	500	500	40	870
Howard and Bullonghs	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	119
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	340
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshedjee manufacturing Co	1,800	25	250	dvd 5	105
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,00	no dvd	300
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	3,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500		dvdRs.8	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	150
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 10.	2,375
Manamjee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Manbooh Shat Mills (Gurbunga)	8,400	500	500	4 pr ct.	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd10	1670
Monanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg. Co., Ld. Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	
Mazagon	5,000	250		Nil	45
Morarji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,375
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Nadura Mills	7,775	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	95 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Presidency Mills Co.(Ltd).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	60
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs2	430
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1750
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	80
Southern Maharatta	1,218	250	250	Nil	212 1-2
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	1 25
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs15	520 xd
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	285
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishanger Lakhmidas Khanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	455 1-2
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	2100	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co., New £12 Shares	...	610	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Hy.	500	00	...	8 pr. ct.	650xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500	...	4 pr. ct.	452 1-2

PRESS COMPANES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	800
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000 dv Rs 20		165xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	22	275
Bombay Cotton Breulee Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.	62
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd Rs30	205
Colaba	600	200	00	dv Rs 20	200xd
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	310
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,240d
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	
French	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	60
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	650
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	425
Khangaum	700	100	100	Rs 17	340xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	100	450	dvdRs 30	140
Ahmadpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	460
Mazagon	800	500	500	55	225
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs	50
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs2.	410
Munmar M	000	250	all	Nil.	395
New Berar	00	500	500	Nil.	540
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	135
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	00	20	300xd
Sassoon	500	500	70	30	
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	0
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	03
Sora b Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	1060
Surat Ly Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	
Volkart	87	200	all	1	125
	...	00	...	Rs 80	340x

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label :—
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MAY 9.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£ 94 5-16 = —1-8
3 per cent. Rentes.....£101 3-4 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£108 = —1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ... £93 3-8 unchanged
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 7-16 = —3-16
,, New York..... 59 3-4 = —1-2
Exchange on London at Paris... 25 16 1-2 unchanged
,, Short London Bills .....3 5-8 p. c. plus 1-8 p.c
,, Indian Bank Bills .....3 5-8 p.c plus 1-8 p.c
Discount Bank of England ..... 4 p. ct. = do.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, sellers, May-June..... 4 5s. = plus 1s.
Tone firm.

Lineseed, buyers May-June ..... 53s. 6d: = plus 9d.
Tone firm.

SKIN SALES.

Sheep Skin, sales closed to-day weak.
Total quantity sold 1,070,000
Sheep Skins, Bombay dull and prices par to 1d, lower.
Madras common qualities 1d, lower.
,, ,, medium ,, 1-2d.
,, ,, prime ,, firm and prices. 1-2 to 1d. higher.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India—for Rs. 60,00,000.
Rs. 37,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 8,90,000 do. Bombay.
Rs. 18,80,000 do. Madras.
Rs. 60,00,000 at Is. 3 15-16d.
Tenderers at the above rate received 31 per cent.
Average rate of allotment, 15 94.
Total amount of Council Bills sold during the week, including last public sale, Rs. 64,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000.
Bills on Bombay, Rs. 30,000 at 1s, 3 31-32d.
Transfers do. ,, 1,50,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

EXCHANGE,

The market has been quiet but steady with however little doing. Bank Telegraphic was given in one direction at 1s. 3 31-32d. and demand in another at 1s. 4d., Credits were unchanged at 1s. 4 7-23d. for the this mail with 1s. 4 3-16d. for next and later.

Bank Telegraphic Transfers 1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
,, Demand.....1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
3 months' sight Credits .....1s. 4 7-32d.
,, ,, Francs.....170 1-4
Shanghai, ,, ...198
Hongkong ,, ...145
Japan ,, ...147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94-11 ready and busines Rs. 95. for the settlement and business was done in ready paper at Rs. 94-13 later on however the rate declined to Rs. 94-7 for ready and Rs. 94-11 respectively. The Bank of Bengal cash balance was 16 lacs down.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market is quite with little business passing.

FREIGHTS.

The market is slightly steadier and about 2,000 tons have been booked at 14s. for Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk and Hanburg.. Small lots of measurement had been booked at 15s. while Liverpool has been done at the same rate.

COALS.

All we hear of is a lot of 3,000 tons Kanman's Navigation sold at Rs. 13-8 for delivery this month.

WHEAT.

Owing to speculation in the bezaar the market is firm and the price of white Delhi has advanced to Rs. 4-12.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—Owing to strong advices from home an a good demand on this side the market is excited a Rs. 9-12 to Rs. 9-14.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm and business is doing at Rs 6-12 in Brown Delhi, Rs. 6-11 Brown-Cawnpore, and Rs. 7-10 Yellow Cawnpore—Yellow Guzerat is named Rs. 8.

POOPYSEED.—The market is firm at Rs. 8-1 with business doing at the rate.

CASTER SEED. is unchanged at Rs. 33-8.

COTTON.

The market opened very quite with prices showing an easie tendency and holders anxious to realise and stock. The demand from both exporters and local mills however was only very moderate and the business reported was limited.

Sutta rates were quite in the morning but were steadier again in the afternoon and Good Bhownugar was quoted Rs. 168

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was dull. Total sales 7,000 bales, Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 50 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Spot 4 9-32 = —3-32, Egyptian Fair Brown 5 7-8 ; arrivals closed steady.

May.	May-June.	July-Aug	Oct-Nov. G. O. C	Nov.-Dec. G. O. C.
4·3	4·3	4·9	3·58	3·57
—8·64	—8·64	—7·04	4·64	4·64

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	13,000	bales
Do. last year	3,900	,,
Exports to Great Britain.....	2,000	,,
Exports to Continent	4,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8 1-16 =	Unch'gd.
Futures month of August	7·21 =	—4
Do. do. Dec	6·95 =	plus 2

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th May, 1901 :—

Cotton	5,050 bales.
Wheat	4,871 cwts.
Linseed	11,897 ,,
Rapeseed	22,213 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,479 ,,
Poppyseed	5,085 ,,
Groundnuts	430 ,,
Castorseed	5,618 ,,
Rice	2,420 ,,
Myrabolams	2,236 ,,

RAILWAY RETURNS.

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA R. ALWIAY

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th ecember 1900, on 54·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,500	7,000	...	9,500
Or per mile of Railway	46	129	...	175
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	67,623	98,70	..	1,66,323
Total for 23 weeks...	70, 25	1,05,701	..	1,75,823
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,231	5,352	...	9,583
Per mile of Ry. do.	78	98	...	176
Total to corresponding date do. ...	90,854	,5,796	..	2,06,

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 83
Do. to date..... ,, 30,821

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th April 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,00,000	2,87,000	4,000	3,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	217	622	9	848
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	16,60,841	21,21,304	47,592	48,29,737
Total for 16 weeks ..	17,60,841	31,08,304	51,592	52,20,737
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,769	3,01,267	2,687	4,02,663
Per mile of Ry. do.	214	653	6	873
Total to corresponding date do.	16,01,866	45,51,851	—4,199	61,49,518

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 11,863
Do to date..... ,, 9,23,781

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 2·44m., 3·35a. Low water, 8·32m., 10·3s.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Mr. William Freeman of the s.s. Wadala, reports to the Police that currency notes, cash and ornaments of the total value of Rs. 425 were stolen from his cabin.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Jbo, Chindi, Darsalam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Beira, Mozambique, Mauritius, Reunion and Maddagascar per extra s.s. Safari will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., to-morrow.

A SISTER-IN-LAW MISSING.—Vithaldas Jadavji, living at Hanuman lane, has reported to the Police that his sister-in-law, named Malubai, aged 16, of unsound mind left home last night and has not returned since. She was wearing ornaments of the value of Rs. 235.

THEFT OF A ZINC SPELTER.—Rama Gangaram was convicted by Mr. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, of theft of a zinc spelter, valued Rs. 3-8-0, the property of the Port Trustees. On Wednesday, a policeman took the accused to a Parsee clerk at the Prince's Dock, with the piece of zinc spelter. There was a consignment of such goods at the dock. Accused pleaded guilty, and having admitted three previous convictions, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

A FEMALE THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Sanders Slater, Bhanee, a woman, was charged with stealing three pieces of iron from the yard of an iron foundry in 4th Coombharwada Lane. Vithal Valji, son of the proprietor of the foundry, said that about 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, a policeman brought the accused to his house, which is situated above the factory, with the three pieces of iron, of the value of three rupees each. All sorts of iron goods were lying in the yard there. The accused was convicted and sentenced to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S PROPERTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Dayela Bhima was charged before Mr. Sanders-Slater with theft from the s. s. Arabia of a blanket, valued at ten rupees, the property of the P. and O. Company. On Wednesday forenoon last, a policeman took the accused to Mr. James Sexton on board the s. s. Arabia, with the blanket, which was a new one and bore the company's mark. There were several blankets stolen from this vessel while in Bombay. A policeman stated that he saw the accused standing near the railings of shed No. 10 in the dock, with a bundle, which the policeman opened and searched. It was found to contain the blanket which was rolled up into a pillow by being stuffed with rags. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.—On the arrival of a passenger train at the Victoria Terminus, yesterday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, a serious accident occurred to a student of the Fort High School. It appears that the lad, who is 10 years of age, and whose name is Rustomji Nusserwanji Khambatta, was a passenger by the train. When the train was nearing the Victoria Terminus platform, the boy attempted to jump out of the carriage. The train being in motion he slipped and fell between the platform and the carriages. He was very badly crushed, as the heels of several carriages passed over his body. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where his right arm was amputated. Besides, his right thigh and leg were terrible injured. He died in a few hours, and at the inquest held on his body, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ATTEMPT TO STAB.—Pedro Fernandez was charged before Mr. Sanders-Slater at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, with attempting to stab his uncle N. Mole Cassa with a knife. The complainant said that the accused came to his shop in Lohar Chawl on Wednesday evening, while under the influence of liquor, and using very abusive language, demanded money. Complainant said he had none. Accused went away, and half an hour later, returned and rushed up quite close to him, and catching hold of him by his coat, said "Uncle, your time has come, I will kill you." He raised his hand, in which he had an open knife. Complainant seized his hand, and a struggle ensued, and accused dragged him out of the shop. A policeman came, seized the accused, and took the knife from him. Accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and was bound over to keep the peace for a period of six months.

THE MANDVI WARD ELECTION.

FURTHER PETITIONS AGAINST COUNCILLORS.

MR. PIROSHAW NUSSERWANJI, of Messrs. Thakordas and Co., Solicitors presented on Wednesday last to the Acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court petitions on behalf of Mr. Karmali Peerbhoy one of the two candidates declared unsuccessful in the recent Mandvi Ward election, against Mr. Abdul Karim Noor Mahomed, pleader and Dr. A. G. Viegas, who were declared duly elected members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, by Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner on the 26th instant, in his petition Mr. Karmali prayed that the election of the said two Councillors might be set aside and declared invalid and it might further be declared that the petitioner, Mr. Karmali had a higher number of votes, recorded in his favour than the respondents had secured, and that therefore the petitioner might be deemed to have been duly elected, in the petition Mr. Karmali gave the results of the General Municipal elections of Mandvi Ward, held on the 26th of January last, and stated the steps he had taken to have that election set aside by Court. A fresh election was subsequently ordered by the Corporation to be held in respect of the setting aside by the Court the election of Dr. Viegas and Rao Bahadur V. K. Vaudekar. This fresh election was held on the 26th of April last, and its result declared by the Commissioner as follows :—Mr. Abdul Karim 397 ; Dr. A. G. Viegas 336 ; Mr. Karmali Peerbhoy 383 and Mr. V. K. Vaudekar, 202. The petitioner submitted that a considerable number of votes recorded in favour of Dr. Viegas and Mr. Abdul Karim were recorded by persons not entitled to vote, personating others so entitled, but who were either dead, who had not intended to vote and had therefore not attended the polling office. That some of the voters of B. Ward were entered on the election roll under two or more names, but slightly differing from each other, and some of such voters had recorded their votes in different names under which they were entered on the roll. That the Commissioner had made a mistake in the reckoning of the votes recorded in favour of the petitioner and the respondents. The petitions will be heard on Saturday next.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Nurseries Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	5
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	4	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khunchoki wada	30	7	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	3	13
E Mazagon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	6	32
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	0	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	6	5	11
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	3	19
Total	54	31	160
Total plague deaths to date.....	25,260	79,511	
Same date last year	51	56	247

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowland's Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden London.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Sudden changes of temperature sorely try persons prone to rheumatism sciatica, tic doloureux, and many maladies scarcely less painful, though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle, joint or nerve, recourse should immediately be had to fomenting the seat of disease with not brine and rubbing in this remarkable Ointment which will assuage the uneasiness of the part) subdue inflamation and reduce the swelling. The Pills simultaneously taken will rectify constitutional disturbance and renew the strength. No remedy heretofore discovered has proved so effective as the Ointment and Pills for removing gouty, rheumatic and scrofulous attacks, which afflict all ages, and are commonly called hereditary.

RUTHLESS DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Mrs. Lemon, Hon. Secretary of the London Society for the Protection of Birds has favoured me with copies of her Society's pamphlet entitled "India and her Wild birds" by Sir Charles Lawson. I beg to draw your particular attention to the following sentence on its page 1 :—

"The protection of birds that are not insectivorous need not, on the present occasion, engage our attention, as it is our wish to lay stress on the fact that, owing to the rapacious demands of fashion in other parts of the world, the balance prescribed by Nature between bird and insect life in this country has been seriously disturbed.'

Very unfortunately the rapacious demands of fashion in this country also are responsible for the ruthless destruction of large numbers of poor birds. As a member of the London Society I know how mercilessly millions of birds are killed every year for the sake of their beautiful plumage, and so in 1899 I was pained to see feathered caps on the heads of several Hindu children in this city. On enquiry I found that the dealers in such caps were Banias. I told them how the feathers were obtained, and it was enough to make them promise me never again to import the sinful caps. Cold cash has, however, irresistible attraction in this city as everywhere else and so feathered caps are not yet things of the past here.

In December 1899 I visited Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Bombay to tell my co-religionists what sin they were committing in selling, buying, and using feathered caps. With the help of Mr. Dahyabhai Dholsaji, the Mangrol Jain Sabha of your city has published five thousand copies of my pamphlet on Bird Destruction for the sake of fashion for free distribution. Yet, I fear, we have made but very little progress, and feathered caps have been finding their way to the heads of the children of religiously humane Hindus even in such remote parts of this province as Una which I visited last June.

I now appeal to those who are friends of birds in this country to do what they can to educate the the people on this subject and at the same time to appeal to Government to pass laws forbidding the traffic in bird feathers.—Yours, &c.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.
Nagar Wada, Junagad, May 6th.

THE LATE SIR D. M. PETIT.

LETTER FROM LORD NORTHCOTE.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy has received the following letter from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay :—

Mah

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Lieutenant R. A. CARPENTER, 7th Bombay Pioneers, who died on the 3rd day of May, 1901, are requested to submit them to the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which the accounts will be closed.

D. BAKER, Major,
2nd Grenadiers Marine Lines, Bombay,
President Subsidiary Committee of Adjustment.
10th May, 1901.

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UNPARALLELED.
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A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of
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in all cases of DEFECTIVE SIGHT, at 106, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, between 2 and 4 P.M.
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STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.
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AND
DR. R. F. SEERVAI,
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN etc. supplied.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 9.

Thursday's barometer has risen slightly to briskly in Bengal, and has fallen slightly to briskly in the West and Central Punjab, lower Sind and Deccan, and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. Considerable deficiency of pressure continues in Bengal and over the north of the Bay, and unusual steepness of gradients in the peninsula, the latter causing strong westerly winds across the peninsula, and unusually high temperature on Madras coast. Heavy rain has fallen in Tenasserim and showers in Lower Burma, East and South Bengal. Moulmein has received six and a half inches, the Mergue two, Mymensing and Jessore one. The temperature is inconsiderable to very large defect in Upper India, and is also in defect in the Deccan and Tenasserim. It is inconsiderable to large excess in North Bengal, Behar and the Madras Coast. The highest maximum temperature registered yesterday was 3 degrees at Musulipatam. The weather is fine and skies clear over nearly the whole of India. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded in Tenasserim, parts of Burma and Assam where showers may be received during the day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Sholapur, Karachi, Cuddapah and Bellary, pressure changes have been small over the reporting area. The distribution remains almost unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly almost everywhere, and the force has been strong at Bhuj and Dwarka, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is, as a rule, above normal in the Madras Presidency and below it elsewhere; and the minimum is in considerable defect in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Masulipatam and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Masulipatam, Bangalore, Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Karachi.

Light showers are reported from Negapatam.

Pressure on the Coromandel Coast is still considerably below the normal and the weather in the Bay continues to remain unsettled. Pressure in Sind is also inclined to decrease slightly.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 8th May, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ..... inches	29·849
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·694
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	90·9
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·3
General Directions of wind* ... WNW, NW, W, WNW, W,	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	178

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 9.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Council of H E the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet at Govt House, Mahabaleshvar, on Thursday the 30th day of May 1901, at 3 p.m.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W A Weir, I C S, to do duty as Administrator of the Sachin State, in addition to his other duties.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J A G Wales, M A, Oxon, I C S, to act as Agent to H E the Govr at Surat vice Mr J W A Weir, I C S, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Major G B O'Donnell, B A, Oxon, to act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha during the absence of Lieut-Col W H Ferris; Capt F W Wodehouse to act as Administrator of the Radhanpur State vice Major O'Donnell; and Lieut F DeB Hancock to act as Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his present special duty, vice Capt Wodehouse.

Mr C W Waddington, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Raikot, is granted six months' furlough.

Mr C A Kincaid, I C S, Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Pease, M A (Cantab), I C S, to act as Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Mr C A Kincaid, I C S, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr M Keanedy to be first grade Supt of Police vice Mr G J Noble, retired; Mr F T V Austin to be second grade Supt of Police vice Mr H N Alexander transferred; Mr D Davies to be second grade Supt of Police, vice Mr Kennedy; Mr J E Peston to be third grade Supt of Police vice Mr Austin; Mr H Erwin to be third grade Supt of Police vice Mr Davies; Mr J V Cooke to be fourth grade Supt of Police vice Mr Penton; Mr R P Lambert to be fourth grade Supt of Police, under the new scheme; Mr W H Luck to be fifth grade Supt of Police vice Mr Cooke; Mr A H M Ostrehan to be fifth grade Supt of Police vice Mr Lambert; Mr J W Fellowes to be fifth grade Supt of Police under the new scheme; Mr W Heyland to be first grade Asst Supt of Police, vice Mr J R Tregear, promoted; Mr E H Ingle to be first grade Asst Supt of Police vice Mr Luck.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint the following Inspectors of Police to be third grade Asst Supts of Police on probation under the new scheme:—Messrs E Priestley and G N R Lambert, Khan Bahadur R H Kotwal, Messrs J A Wallinger and Huntly Gordon and Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Risaldar Sadashiv Krishna Bapat to be third grade Asst Supt of Police on probation.

H E in Council is further pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W Heyland to act as Supt of Police, B I and C I Railways; and Mr F C Griffith to act as act as Dist Supt of Police in the Broach Dist.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, of Mr C P R Young, B A, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown, vice Mr M H Starling, B A, LL B, Barrister-at-Law, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Mr Ardesar Nasarvanji Master, L C E, Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, second grade, to the Sind Circle, vice Mr Haripad Mitra, L C E, proceeding on leave or pending further orders; and to appoint Mr Vishnu Mahadev Tilak, Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, third grade, to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Sholapur, vice Mr Master, pending further orders.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

APPLETON—April 21, at Karnal, Dolly, the dearly loved and only daughter of Vetry-Captain and Mrs Appleton, aged 5 years and 9 months.

CASPERSZ—May 5, at Holcombe, Simla, S W, very suddenly from heart failure, Grace, the beloved wife of Arthur Caspersz.

COMBER—May 3, at Bhagalpur, after a long illness, Augustus Bryan Cautly Comber, District Superintendent Police, son of General A K Comber, Bengal Staff Corps, and many years Deputy Commissioner of Assam, aged 37 years.

MORE—May 2, at Ivy House, Monghyr, Jane Amelia, widow of the late J T S More, aged 74 years and 6 months.

MULLER—May 5, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, of peritonitis, Hugh Egerton (Asst, Planters' Stores), aged 33 years, 5 months and 23 days.

NEW GOODS.

	each. Rs. a.
MAGIC ATOMISER *A continuous spray for the Toilet and as a Nasal or Throat Spray*	3 0
MAGIC OIL ATOMISER *for Nasal use.*	3 8
MAGIC VASELINE ATOMISER *for liquefying and spraying Vaseline, Albolene and Medicated Oils*	3 8

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KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1901.

THE PACIFICATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

EACH day adds to the total of Boer prisoners in our hands. We have already more than we were told originally took the field against us. But they are as difficult to exterminate as the locusts. When we have made considerable progress we congratulate ourselves that the enemy has been dispersed and is flying in a thousand different directions. Immediately afterwards we hear that they have re-formed miles away and are in such force that a pitched battle is imminent. We shall have no more pitched battles. We shall have no more sieges nor any other warlike operations. Of that we may be sure. And though the strength of the rebels is still variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand, we shall not have them pursue any other tactics than those which have paid them so well and harassed us so much since the day we marched into Pretoria. We are slowly sweeping up these pertinacious pests and shipping them off at the rate of a thousand or more a month, placing them down in comfortable huts, feeding them well, clothing them well and providing for their amusement. At Ahmednagar, the much-maligned, we have set up their camp on the best cricket pitch of the Deccan and they played a match with the local garrison the first week of their arrival. We are affording these gentlemen the only opportunity ever likely to occur to them of seeing life beyond the veldt and they are showing their appreciation of British consideration for their welfare. The other day in Ceylon two of the prisoners discovered that all they wanted to become truly happy was to have their wives with them and applied to the authorities to provide them with passages. So long as they are treated with such solicitude we cannot expect any wholesale surrender. A general surrender would mean the immediate liberation of all the prisoners and end of their holiday. They must begin to work for a living and the happy days of their prisoner-ship-of-war would be over. If instead of making prison life so healthful and so thoroughly enjoyable, we made it uncomfortable and unattractive the change might accelerate matters among De Wet's faithful followers. The general surrender might come. But now peace emissaries waste their energy in references to the husbands, sons and brothers languishing in prison, in the hope that an appeal "ad misericordiam" may lead to the surrender of the irreconcilables. The husbands, sons and brothers are having much too enjoyable a rest to wish for any change and those who are still in the field hope to join them for a spell before the restoration of the piping times of peace with their attendant daily round and common task.

Pro-Boers and those who profess to admire manly courage and pertinacious perseverance ask us to believe that the Boers who still rally round De Wet, Steyn and Botha cling to the hope of victory, that eventually the Powers will interfere on their behalf and help them to regain their independence. Mr. Kruger from his retreat encourages the hope and belief and succeeds in making others believe that they are still in earnest and still hopeful. On the other hand South African correspondents tell us that De Wet, not long ago, informed his followers that they were no longer fighting for Boer independence. That was assured them, but they were now struggling for compensation, which Great Britain had refused to grant when she was forced to concede independence. Therefore, said De Wet, they must fight a little longer, and they would go back to their farms rich as well as famous. As for those who had no farms he would promise them the farms of all those who had basely surrendered without fighting or who had betrayed their country by joining the British. They will believe whatever he tells them. True they are tired of fighting, the reward offered to them is great, the risk of being shot is small. They require a rest before settling down to sober work. A few months' holiday at the pleasant sanitaria we send them to will be very acceptable. They may rest until De Wet becomes sane enough to surrender. Then they will ask for their farms, for rewards which they will not receive, and De Wet will come to us and beg for protection from his dupes, whose anger and disappointment may not easily be controlled. The best friends of the Boers still in the field have warned them of the inevitable consequences of their obstinacy. They are now fighting, says one of our prisoners, not with the hope of success but for revenge. The religion of revenge, says he, is preached by agitators who are like most of the Boers leaders gifted with more language than sense. When they begin speaking, they cease thinking, leaving the seed to bring forth such fruit as it will.

De Wet himself does not imagine he will ever be caught. Mr. Howard Hillegas in a sketch of the rebel leader which appears in the "World's Work," repeats that expression of opinion by De Wet whom he reports to have further said: "If any one does catch me I hope the man is French; and I should like to capture him. I would not release him; I'd compel him to ride by my side so that I might admire him all the time." He asks us to reject the stories of De Wet's cruelties to the Peace envoys and to accept his assurance that it is almost a craze with him to treat prisoners with the utmost respect and kindness in order that his enemies may have no just grounds for saying that he conducts a dishonourable warfare. "He insists that the prisoners shall receive better rations than his own men and he will not allow one of them to walk while there is a conveyance in the camp"—and very much more of the same category, acceptable and repeated as gospel by Mr. Stead and his friends. Doubtless he will not allow his prisoners to walk when conveyances are obtainable; pedestrian feats would impede his progress and he would rather liberate a man a thousand times than suffer this. If the men were as magnanimous and as full of worldly wisdom as his admirers would have us believe he would recognise the injustice he is doing to his devoted followers in continuing to deceive them and in turning a deaf ear to those who would advise him to lay down the sword. So complete is the trust they repose in their leader that not even the prisoners of war or the Colonial Afrikanders will listen to the Burghers' Peace envoys. It is recorded that when Mr. P. De Wet, one of the members of the deputation, tried to address the prisoners of war in the Green Point Camp, they commenced singing the "Volkslied," and when that was finished they turned their backs and walked away, leaving the orator to beat the air if he so desired. Another report is in circulation that when the same Mr. De Wet, visited one of the women exile camps he could not persuade a single Republican woman to sign a petition asking the Burghers who are still fighting to surrender. On the contrary, they all threatened that they would stone him if they could only get the necessary projectiles. The correspondence of the Pro-Boer journal says that deputation also approached a most prominent minister of the Dutch Reformed Church with a view of inducing him to lead an agitation in favour of peace with annexation. His reply was that he could never think of doing anything of the kind, as he was firmly convinced that the only hope for lasting peace in South Africa is by allowing the Republics to retain their independence unimpaired. Thus it will be seen that the would-be peaceful Burghers need pray for South Africa's deliverance from its friends and patriots. There is none among them so foolish as to imagine that unimpaired independence will ever be enjoyed by the Boers in South Africa again. Yet they persist in their folly, injuring themselves, their friends, their relatives and their country.

MR. MARKHAM'S SPEECH.

THE charge which, according to Reuter, Mr. Markham, M.P., has publicly made against Messrs Beit, Wernher, Eckstein and Co., South African capitalists, was originally uttered in the House of Commons when he moved the reduction of the estimates by two hundred pounds in respect of the expenditure on the South African Commission. He charged these gentlemen with being a gang of common thieves and swindlers. When this was responded to by the Ministerialists with cries of "Oh" and "Order" he said he was prepared to stand in a Court of Law, before a Jury of his country-men, on a charge of libel, and he believed the result would open the eyes of the Government. Throughout the course of his speech, he made several professions of his desire to be given an opportunity in a Court of Law to prove his case against the firms mentioned. At the time his indictment was not received with great favour, and the "Daily News," a pro-Boer organ, described his speech as a fiasco. What is more deplorable, it said he spoiled an important case by over-stating and misstating it. Mr. Markham did, however, make two serious statements, one of which, at least, should be closely investigated. This was that the "Friend of the Free State," the only official paper permitted to circulate in the Orange Colony, had been acquired by Messrs. Eckstein, though the property was never put up to tender! His second criticism was concerning Mr. Loveday's appointment as a member of the Concessions Commission. Unfortunately Mr. Markham did not make clear the point at which he laboured with rather uncouth repetitions, namely, the precise connection of Mr. Loveday with Messrs. Eckstein. Of course the heart of the question was not Mr. Loveday's personality, which seems to be an admirable one, but the general propriety of Sir Alfred Milner's appointment—a matter which unfortunately Mr. Markham did not raise in a coherent fashion." In the course of the debate Mr. Markham made a number of wild charges against Mr. Chamberlain, and the right hon. gentleman, in the course of his reply challenged his opponent to repeat the charges outside the House. Mr. Markham, who was elected last year for the first time, has lost no time in taking up Mr. Chamberlain's guage, and it is more than probable that Mr. Markham will have fulfilled his oft-repeated wish—an opportunity of investigating these charges in a court of law. Our readers will be enabled to understand the details of the question by a perusal of the debate of March 19th, the full particulars of which are re-published in another column.

CHINAMEN AS MINERS.

Now that South Africa is becoming more settled, the question of the resumption of work at the mines is engaging much attention. In Rhodesia there is a tremendous shortage of labour. There are, of course, plenty of natives, but the experience of mine managers is that short of force and actual slavery the native will not work unless he has wants to be satisfied. At present there are 11,000 men working in the mines of Southern Rhodesia, and still they are 3,000 men short, but, according to an interview Major Johnson gave the "Diamond Fields Advertiser," in a few months 100,000 men will be required. The male population between 15 and 50 only number 60,000, and even if they could be induced to work there would still be a large deficiency. To meet this demand it is proposed to import Chinese. Men could be obtained from Japan, but a Jap requires three times as much pay as a Chinaman, and there is an objection to importing the Indian cooly as he is a British subject. Experience has shown that in China there is an inexhaustible supply of labour and the men willingly come indentured for five years at one shilling a day for three years and one and six pence a day for the last two years. The Chinaman is found to be industrious, patient and docile and cannot be beaten as an unskilled labourer. They are imported to Jamaica, and in the Straits Settlements gold and tin mines the unskilled work is done exclusively by Chinamen.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

THE improvement in the general health of Bombay city is maintained, the total deaths being 1,357, which gives an annual death rate of 89·11. Compared with 58·21, the quinquennial average, there is room for still greater improvement. The chief contributing causes are plague, fever and diseases of the lungs. Plague has been very virulent since January, and although the number of attacks have not been equal to those recorded for the previous two or three years, the number of victims is practically the same. At one period—January to March—the disease carried off over 90 per cent. of those attacked, a much higher rate than has been previously experienced in Bombay city. The death roll this week amounts to 375 persons, 130 of whom died in the districts of Mahim, Parel, Warli, Sion and Byculla. The disease has risen in Mandvie, Khumbharwada and Umarkhadi, but in other areas it is subsiding. Fever abounds generally and is causing many deaths. Byculla maintains its evil reputation, as there 37 persons died from fever; 27 fatal cases occurred in Dongri and 20 in Parel. The greatest number of deaths from lung diseases occurred in B. and C. Wards—Mandvie, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.

WE LEARN that Lord Northcote has addressed a letter of condolence to Sir D. M. Petit, Baront, sympathizing with him and the other members of his family in their sad bereavement and holding up the large-minded charities of the deceased Baronet as an ideal worthy of imitation.

H. M. S. PIGEON, Lieut.-Commander O. V. D., Satgi, sailed yesterday for England.

THE weather has cleared in the Punjab and the Western Himalaya region, and the rain has ceased.

THE North-Western State Railway has been breached between Peshawar and Akora owing to the recent heavy rain.

TEN days' quarantine is imposed on arrivals from Basra in the Persian Gulf. Only medical inspection is now enforced against Alexandria.

LIEUTENANT WINTER, on return from leave next week, will be posted to Southern Baluchistan, as Political Agent, vice Tighe, proceeded on leave.

REVISED regulations for the Forest Service Branch of Cooper's Hill College are published in the current "Gazette of India." In the present year eleven appointments will be offered for competition.

THE earthwork on the Kushalgarh-Kohat section of the new 2ft. 6in. railway from the Indus to Thal will be completed by the end of this month. The military labour will then be transferred beyond Kohat.

RAIN began to fall in Lahore on Saturday evening and continued the whole night. The rain seems to have been general throughout the province, and is expected to do great damage to the grain crops which are still lying cut in the fields.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Reid passed an order on Saturday in regard to the application for bail made on behalf of Lalla Shib Das to the effect that the sentence be suspended pending the decision of appeal by the Sessions Judge, Ferozepore, but the accused is to remain in custody.

MR. H. A. SIM, C. I. E., late Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, and at present Legislative and Municipal Secretary to the Government, is appointed to the Board of Revenue in room of Mr. Thomson. Mr. C. J. Weir reverts from the Collectorate of Ootacamund to the Legislative Secretary-ship to the Government.

IT is likely that some changes will be made in the boundaries of the new frontier province as originally defined. Abbottabad and Mansehra tahsils, which include the Galis, and are now part of Hazara District, may be taken in, so that the Black Mountain tribes would come under the control of the new Agent to the Governor-General.

IN the Nawashahr, Phillour and Nikodar tahsils of the Jullundur district, there were 75 cases of plague, 41 deaths and 42 discharges on the 1st May. In the Garshankar tahsil of the Hoshiarpur district there were 14 cases of plague, 6 deaths and 5 discharges on the 2nd May. There were 24 cases of plague in the Kapurthala State on the 2nd May, and at Khamanon in the Patiala State 10 cases on the 2nd May and three on the 3rd May.

THE question of arming the Punjab Border Police with Martini rifles is now under consideration. The necessity for this is not apparent, as their work mostly consists in holding defensible posts within the border, and Soiders are effective enough at short ranges. The police can scarcely be re-armed while the levies and militia in the more dangerous advanced posts remain, with one exception (the 1st Battalion, Kurram Rifles) equipped with Sniders.

A FORCE of 250 police arrived at Sialkot from Phillour on Friday, and started for Zafarwal and neighbourhood on Saturday. This will probably allow the Infantry (40th Punjab Infantry) to return to Sialkot. The Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot, and the Commissioner, Pindi Division, expect to be out in the affected districts for about another week. The plague is on the decrease. The presence of the cavalry and infantry seems to have had a most salutary influence on the rioters.

THE plague mortality in the Jullundur district this year is only 33 per cent. of cases, as against 63, 59 and 65 per cent. in the three previous outbreaks. It is 62 per cent. in the Gurdaspur district and 68 in Sialkot this year. The reduction of the mortality to about half in Jullundur as compared with former years in the same district and with this year's averages of Gurdaspur and Sialkot, is not unnaturally ascribed to the wholesale inoculation of the people at their own request that was carried out in the hot weather of 1900 after the epidemic had slacked off, as it usually does in May and June. The argument is a strong one in favour of inoculation. The figures are taken from the "Punjab Gazette."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 7th was 1,357, giving a death-rate of 89·11 per annum per thousand as against 107·32 the corresponding period of last year, and 58·21 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 229 died from fevers; 375, plague; 3, small-pox; 1, measles; 145, phthisis; 77, diseases of the nervous system; 200, affections of the respiratory organs; 48, diarrhœa; 27, dysentery; 36, still-born; 26, old age and debility; 20, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 46; Brahmin, 37; Lingaet, 6; Bhattia, 7; Hindu, of other caste, 775; Hindu low caste, 161; Musalman, 233; Parsee, 26; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 30; Eurasian, 9; European, 8; and unknown castes, 4. The total number of births was 219, as against 181 the corresponding period of last year, and 185 the average over the past five years.

BISMARCK'S LOVE LETTERS.

THE tittle of the two volumes published the other day has, presumably, been chosen to attract the public. "The Love Letters of Prince Bismark" is a taking name. If the supposition is unfounded, we can only say that the decision to use this inaccurate formula was unfortunate. There are "love letters" here no doubt, but they are to be found in the first eighty-five pages of the first Volume. Even so, they are hardly what the sentimental reader may naturally expect. That Herr Bismarck, as he was in those days, was in the fullest meaning of the words "in love" when he wrote them is patent on every page, but he never ceased to be the strong, keen-eyed man, who had cleared his mind of cant for ever, even if beneficent Nature had not made it unnecessary for him to accomplish that cleansing operation. The thought, the passion, the undying interest in the solid, practical business of life of his strong nature, are as conspicuous in what he wrote while still only the "Brantigam" of the lady whose long list of Christian names he could never acquire properly as they are in all his correspondence. To the more romantic reader there may not be enough of the lover in "the honest Prussian nobleman," writing to his "Only Beloved Jeannette Friederike Charlotte Eleonore Dorothea." If so, he or she is to be pitied. When we have got through the letters written before marriage, there is less talk about the "blue-black-grey eye" of the lady, and we have an absolutely devoted husband writing to a wife who satisfied both his heart and his intellect. Without love they would never have been written, but they are not "love letters."

The story told in them is well known, and in itself not wonderful. An energetic young gentleman of recognised ability, but with a reputation for being wild and unsettled in his religious principles, desired to marry Fraulein von Puttkamer, the only daughter of a most respectable family. He succeeded mainly, it is understood, through the determination of the young lady to take the risk, and they were happy ever afterwards. It was not the first time that this romance had been transacted in Pomerania and elsewhere. The distinction is that the gentleman was Otto von Bismarck, one of the very measurable list of makers of history. It was a necessity of his nature to throw revelations of himself to those he trusted, and most freely to those he loved. Very early he is found explaining his own attitude towards the world as calmly as if he were criticising a stranger. After saying that he had no desire for common-place administrative office, since "it would make no difference in the prosperity of Prussia's inhabitants whether I or another of the many excellent people who strive for their own shall be connected with or preside over the government of a province," he goes on:—

"The individual office-holder among us has but little independence in his activities, even in the highest place, and with the others it is practically limited to shoving ahead the administrative machinery in the path once prescribed. The Prussian office-holder is like an individual in an orchestra. Whether he plays first violin or triangle, he must, without oversight or influence upon the whole, play off his fragment as it is assigned to him, whether he considers it good, or bad. But I wish to make music such as I discern to be good, or none at all."

Bismarck, in short, was born to be King, and he knew it, and, though he might be kept out of his kingdom, he neither would nor could be a mere tool in the hand of another. Ambition he had, and he also knew, in essentials, what he wanted:—

"I must confess that I am not free from this passion, and many kinds of distinction—as that of a soldier in war, of a Statesman under a free Constitution, like Peel, O'Connell, Mirabeau, &c., of a participant in energetic political movements—would attract me as the flame does the moth. On the other hand, I am less stimulated by the results to which it may attain on the well-worn road, through examinations, study of legal documents seniority, and the favour of my superiors."

Meanwhile he has to content himself with looking after the dykes round Schonhausen, and directing measures of precaution against the overflow of the Elbe:—

"Appearances indicate that we shall not continue to have snow and thermometer at 10 degrees up to April 11, and presumably from Friday up, when you are snugly ensconced on the sofa in the evening, or at night are awakened by mamma, you may think how the torn little banner of your knight and servant flutters in nocturnal storm and rain on the brink of the riotous floods, on a brown horse that, pricking up its ears and snorting, gives token of its terror at the thunderous noise made by the gigantic ice blocks as they crash against each other, when they have separated and drifted apart, and when their mighty ruins tower and split into pieces in the eddy. Have you never seen the ice-drive of a great river? It is one of Nature's most impressive spectacles."

The natural inability of the man not to be governing all about him comes out in the midst of his tenderest affection for "Angela Mia," "My Heart," "My dear Heart," "Giovanna Mia," "Jean la Mechante," whom he addressed by a hundred little names with all the tenderness of the "Journal to Stella." At one moment he is saying, "I am very thankful that you do not write in the evening, my Love, even if I am myself to suffer thereby. Every future glance into your grey-blue-black eye with its large pupil will compensate me for possibly delayed or shortened letters." And a page further on we come to this:—

"When I ask you for anything I had—do not take it for blasphemy or mockery—thy will be done—your will I mean; and I do not love you less, nor am I vexed with you for a second, if you do not fulfil my request. I love you as you are, and as you choose to be. After I have said by way of preface this much with almost unadorned truth, without hypocrisy or flattery, I beg you to pay some attention to French—not much, but somewhat—by reading French things that interest you, and what is not clear to you make out with the dictionary. If it bores you stop it; but lest it bore you, try it with books that interest you, whatever they may be—novels or anything else. I do not know your mother's views on such reading, but in my opinion there is nothing that you might not read to yourself. I do not ask this for my own sake for we will understand each other in our mother tongue, but in your intercourse with the world you will not seldom find occasions when it will be disagreeable or even mortifying if you are unfamiliar with French."

The transition from lover to lord and master is delicious, and was, no doubt, quite unconscious. The order is in the tone, not the mere words.

After the marriage the little names, the trust, the affection go on as before but the field widens and the master voice gradually makes all the nations listen. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of these two volumes by any selection of quotations. Whatever happend in the world interested Bismarck, and he poured out all that was in his heart and mind. He had a poetic faculty for making pictures in his brain, and expressing them in words. He has had but one equal in the art of making others see the outer world and the actions of men through his thoughts and impressions, and that was Carlyle. The correspondence is to be taken as a whole, read and re-read with the talk of Dr. Johnson or of Luther. There is, however, one letter to his mother-in-law which shows him in so many moods, side by side that we make two final extracts. First comes geniality and solid satisfaction with the good things of the table, passing rapidly to irritation at Parliamentary human stupidity:—

"Dear Mother,—It is true I have strongly entrenched my natural laziness about writing behind the paper ramparts of Chamber affairs, but your smoked meat has victoriously forced its way into this fortress; it is or rather it was, too good for this world; I have, therefore, jointly with Johanna and Malvinia, who breakfasted daily on it while it lasted, taken care that it should not suffer very long. . . . The Chamber becomes more wearisome every day. Yesterday the session lasted till half-past five, by a niggardly lamplight, and the wretched Wenz I maundered for hours without a pause."

In was in 1849, the year of the suppression of the Revolutionary movements, and Bismarck goes on to speak of the executions in Hungary, which had shocked Frau von Puttkamer:—

"Can the execution of one human being give satisfaction, even to mere earthly justice, for the burned cities, the devastated provinces, the murdered inhabitants whose blood cries out to the Emperor of Austria that God has entrusted him with the sword of supremacy? Effeminate pity for the criminal's carcase is responsible for most of the bloodshed of the last sixty years. You fear that the Austrian Government is pointing out the way to the Democrats, but how is it possible to put a rightful authority and a party of high treason on the same level? The former owes the protection of its sword to the subjects whom God has entrusted to it against malefactors; but the rebels continue to be murderers and liars, and if they violently seize that sword, they may kill, but they cannot judge."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MORE BOER LOSSES.

LONDON, MAY 8.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated the 7th instant, says that eleven more Boers have been killed, 109 surrenders and prisoners, besides three guns and 32,000 rounds of ammunition captured.

Commandants Botha and Viljoen have joined their forces and are occupying Carolina.

DEPARTURE OF SIR A. MILNER FOR ENGLAND.

Sir A. Milner has sailed from Capetown for England.

THE THREATENED COAL STRIKE.

DECISION OF THE MINERS.

The miners have decided against going on strike, but are resolved that if the owners in any district reduce the men's wages that a general conference will be summoned to determine whether all the miners shall strike.

The owners have also had a meeting, and passed a resolution objecting to the stoppage of the mines.

THE COMING LIBEL CASE.

MR. MARKHAM ADDRESSES HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Mr. Markham, member for Mansfield, addressed his constituents to-day, and repeated the charges he lately made against Messrs. Wernher and Beit, whom he described as a common gang of thieves and swindlers.

OPENING OF THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, MAY 9.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall opened the Federal Parliament to-day in the presence of an assembly of 12,000 persons.

His Royal Highness read a message from His Majesty the King in which His Majesty said "My thoughts are with you on this august occasion and I wish the Commonwealth of Australia every happiness and prosperity."

LABOUR DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

Serious labour disturbances which have been organised by the anarchists have taken place at Barcelona. There has been severe fighting between the military and the mobs and a state of seige has been declared.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, May 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the homeward mails of the 4th instant arrived here at 3 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ, May 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the outward mails of the 3rd instant left here at midnight yesterday, (Wednesday).

VOLUNTEER CAMPS OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

New regulations are published for holding the Volunteer camps of exercise at Home, annually between May and September.

THE VICTORIA SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

The total sum received to date by Lady Curzon for the Victoria Scholarship Fund for training native midwives amounts to rupees 3,44,216.

AFFAIRS IN WAZIRISTAN.

Reports from Waziristan are again once more satisfactory, arrangement having, it is reported, been come to whereby the Mamuds will be enabled to pay the balance of the fine. It is understood that a considerable portion of the remaining payment will be in breech-loading rifles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Sir George Luck, Commanding the Forces in Bengal, is expected to visit Simla this month.

Colonel Vincent, Resident at Bikanir, vacates his appointment on the 20th instant under the 55 years' rule.

General Gaselee will, it is understood, proceed home on one year's leave when the China force is reduced.

The number of mules which General Gaselee has been asked to purchase in China for the Indian Government is 3,400.

Sir J. Wolfe Murray's appointment to officiate in Command of a 2nd Class District in India, vice General Wodehouse, promoted, has now been sanctioned.

Major Weallens, 1st Northamptons, officiates as D. A. A. G. for Musketry, Bombay Command, vice Major Burlton, proceeding on one year's leave. Lieutenant Newcombe, 3rd Bombay Infantry, joins the 3rd Gurkha Rifles, Lieutenant Barr, 1st Central India Horse, is seconded for confirmation as Personal Assistant to the Resident of Hyderabad. The Government of India have agreed to accept the reserve pay of army reserve men who reside in India as a charge against the Military estimates.

At a general court-martial held at Jubbulpore on 4th April, Private John James Hardy, 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, was convicted of using violence to his superior officer in the execution of his office, the circumstances being that Hardy struck Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. G. Richardson with a stone which he threw at him, while the latter was disposing of prisoners in the Orderly Room. Hardy was sentenced to penal servitude for five years. The sentence has been confirmed by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Bengal.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, MAY 9.—Corker. Lt.-Col., Punj. R. A., M. C. on leave from Ferozepore.

Musson, 2nd Lt.-Bombay 13th Bo. I. on leave from Deesa.

DEPARTURE MAY 9.—Yate, Major, 29th Bo. I., on leave to England.

Corker, Lt.-Col., Punj., R. A., M. C. on leave to England,

Carleton, Lt.-Col, Punj, 12 B. C. on leave to England.

Money, Lt.-Col., Punj., 18th B. L., on leave to England.

Custance, Major, Punj., 36th Sikhs on leave to England

NURSES FUND.

FUND for providing trained Nurses for the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

The Surgeon in charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital begs to acknowledge the following subscriptions to the above fund :—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	4,235
St. Georges' Hospital Nursing Fund (kindly promised monthly for one year)	40
Total	4,275

Subscriptions should be sent to the Surgeon in charge.

A NEW SURGICAL WARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

Sir John Woodburn opened the new Surgical Ward of the Eden Sanitarium in Darjeeling, yesterday, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS IN CALCUTTA

The Eastern Bengal State Railway is engaged in making very large additions to its terminal accommodation in order to deal more efficiently with the Jute Traffic. The sum of 30 lakhs has been sanctioned for opening new stations.

The Sultadanga and Cassipur work is now in progress.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

The Agricultural Banks Conference meets in Simla the first week in June. Legislation on the subject will be undertaken as soon as the lines have been determined upon.

MR. BUTLER.

Mr. Butler, Secretary of the Famine Commission, is reported to duty under the Home department.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

MR. J. A. G. WALES, M. A. (Oxon), I. C. S., has been appointed to act as Agent to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Surat, vice Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I. C. S.

Major G. B. O'Donnell, B. A. (Oxon), acts as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. W. B. Ferris. Captain F. W. Wodehouse acts as Administrator of the Radhanpur State, vice Major O'Donnell. Lieutenant J. De B. Hancock acts as Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his present special duty, vice Captain Wodehouse.

Mr. C. W. Waddington, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, has been granted six months furlough from the 4th instant or subsequently.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I. C. S., Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 31st instant or subsequently.

Mr. H. Page, M. A., (Cantab.), I. C. S., acts as Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I. C. S.

Messrs. C. A. B. Beatty and H. Brewin have been appointed Superintendents of Police under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police. The appointments of Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police and of Superintendent of Police attached to the Secretariat have been abolished from the date of the introduction of the revised scheme sanctioned by a Government Resolution of the 27th April.

In modification of a previous notification Mr. H. N. Alexander has been appointed Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay, vice Mr. T. M. Filgate retired, with effect from the 1st April.

The following police promotions are announced :—

Mr. M. Kennedy to be first grade Superintendent, vice Mr. G. J. Noble, retired. Mr. F. T. V. Austin to be second grade Superintendent, vice Mr. H. N. Alexander, transferred. Mr. D. Davies becomes second grade Superintendent, vice Mr. Kennedy; Mr. J. E. Penton becomes third grade Superintendent, vice Mr. Austin, and Mr. H. Brewin third grade Superintendent, vice Mr. Davies.

Mr. J. V. Cooke becomes fourth grade Superintendent of Police, vice Mr. Fenton; and Mr. R. P. Lambert is appointed fourth grade Superintendent under the new scheme. In consequence of these and other changes, Messrs. W. H. Luck, and A. H. M. Ostrehan, J. W. Fellowes, become fifth grade Superintendents.

The following officers are appointed first grade Assistant Superintendents :—Messrs. W. Heyland, E. H. Ingle, D. G. Ommaney, T. S. Greenaway, J. A. M. M. Vincent, W. G. Clabby, and J. A. Guilder. Messrs. O. C. G. Hayter, C. S. Marston, R. A. Reinold, K. C. Rushton, G. H White, C. M. Gadney, and C. C. Griffith, become second grade Assistant Superintendents.

Messrs. E. Priestley, G. N. R. Lambert, J. A. Wallinger, and Huntley Gordon, Inspectors of Police, have been appointed third grade Assistant Superintendents on probation under the new scheme.

Mr. H. Heyland acts as Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway and Mr. F. C. Griffith acts as District Superintendent in the Broach District.

The appointment of Mr. C. P. R. Young, B. A., Barrister-at-Law to act as clerk of the Crown, vice Mr. Starling has been confirmed.

Captain W. C. S. Prince, acting Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, has been appointed Judge of the Cantonment Small Causes Court.

Mr. E. A. Elliott, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Nasik district, has been appointed a second class Magistrate for the district.

Mr. E. Clements, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. A. Lucas, I. C. S., has been appointed Junior Collector, but continues to do duty as District and Senior Judge, Ahmednagar.

Mr. G. D. Pause, on return from leave, becomes Collector and District Registrar, Kanara and member and President of the Kanara District Local Board.

Major C. B. Maynes, R. E., has been appointed, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, to be a member of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, vice Sir George Cotton.

Lieut W. M. Houston, I. M. S., acts as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad in addition to his own duties.

Lieut. Col J H Channer, I. M. S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, has been granted privilege leave earned by famine duty and one month and eighteen days ordinary privilege leave.

The services of Lieut. J. E. Hughes, 2nd Madras Lancers, have been placed at disposal of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner for employment on plague duty

THE BARQUE ENSENADA IN A CYCLONE.

THE American barque Ensenada, 999 tons, Captain B. W. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Zanzibar, which port she left on the 27th March. She was bound to Cochin in ballast, but when in latitude 8° 47° North and longitude 68° 10° East, she encountered a terrible cyclone on the 27th April, in which she was partially dismasted, necessitating her putting into Bombay harbour. During the first part of her voyage she experienced calm weather with light airs. The latter part was cyclonic with very bad weather. The appearance of the vessel shows that she has suffered terribly. She will be taken into the dock to repair the damage, after which she will proceed to Cochin.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats dull.

Good Bhownugger 3 14-32.

The Manchester market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-8
Bar Silver	27 7-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STARS, AFFINITIES, LESSONS AND NEW EDITIONS.

THE SACRED FOUNT (a) is one of Henry James's most elaborate studies of character or of the possible relations of certain men and women, who seem just acquaintances and nothing more. They are of such different types that they give the writer a perfect opportunity, of which he entirely avails himself, to show the reader every possible and impossible twist and turn of the heart of civilised human beings. Mr. James delights in analysing here the thoughts and infinitesimal changes of feeling in a group of chosen people whom he himself describes as "young, handsome, and happy—children, as who should say, of the world; children of leisure and pleasure and privilege." The wonderful thing about his pursuit of these ephemeral flashes of thought is the success with which he follows them in spite of, and right through, the distractions that fling opposing ripples on the surface of the social pond where they gaily glitter a moment and are gone. He is a persistent observer, who never loses the 'tag' which he once takes up. The penchant of one person for another, either as artist, friend, or gentle lover, is looked for in its various manifestations, as various as the diversities in the character of each, of the circumstances of their several meetings or of the moods in which they meet. His search after the consequences of human emotion may be likened to the cultivation by the enthusiastic bacteriologist of the invisible bacilli that will prove his theory and carry on the charm of his special disease. He sets himself, and indeed other sympathetic friends to find out who reacts on who during a visit to a pleasant country house. The study is made not on the detective and key-hole dishonorable system, but strictly on psychologic evidence, which takes a lot of watching nevertheless. One is made quite anxious over it all. The first psychologer starts so many others on the track, and they find it so entertaining that the reader begins to fear that the watchers will be just as numerous as the actors, and do the part of a veritable round robin of students of psychologic evidence and there will be none left to act as their nature bid them. But this does not happen. We have a remainder who unconsciously lend themselves to the 'observer,' they cannot be taken in to dinner in pre-ordained precession, but he sees something in the arrangement, nor can they move from room to room in the twilight or in the full blaze of electricity, but there is a hidden thread that draws them. Fortunately the visit is a short one, a sort of Saturday to Monday idleness. Had it been longer, the reader would die of the tension for he is asked to see more than most people could in many accidental circumstances :—"One of these things had been the way that, at luncheon, Gilbert Long, watching the chance given him by the loose order in which we moved to it, slipped, to the visible defeat of somebody else, into the chair of conspicuity besides Lady John." It strikes the reader continually that for want of some serious occupation the "observer" is calling up from the unhealthy miasma of his own idleness a many-flamed will-o'-the-wisp which he pursues incessantly, pressing into the chase all those who will listen to his extraordinary suspicions. The delightful leisure of the country house where all the characters that he supposes influence each other are staying is perfectly described. They arrive one day, spend the next there and depart the third, not a long time for the character reader, but then—

"The day, as it developed, was large and hot, an unstinted splendour of summer; excursions, exercise, organised amusement were things admirably spared us; life became a mere arrested ramble or stimulated lounge, and we profited to the full by the noble freedom of Newmarch, that over-arching ease which in nothing was so marked as in the tolerance of talk. The air of the place itself, in such conditions, left one's powers with a sense of play; if one wanted something to play at one simply played at being there."

The persistence with which this idle man utilises these supreme moments of leisure in seeing through stone walls—or hearts—and building up fancy fabrics from what he imagines is wonderful. The reader may be vexed, but he feels impelled to follow through all the intricacies of the writer's fancied conspiracies, and after having weakly yielded to the belief that there are numerous under currents in the relations of every one to every one else he is proportionately grateful to the woman, gifted with common sense, who revolts and tells the 'observer' at midnight on the last evening that he is crazy and bids him good-night. Henry James is a past master in spinning the finest possible threads of human interest from the finest possible gossamer of thought. How he does it here through three hundred and sixteen solid pages and yet interests the reader, offering him on the way a wealth of literary gems, is astounding. It shows his command of language and the thousand ways in which the same things can be discussed by different people.

A scientific extravaganza is a fair description of Mr. George Griffith's "HONEYMOON IN SPACE" (b) undertaken with a light heart by Lord Redgrave and his bride, the daughter of the inventor who conceived the idea of a ship that could navigate the heavens. The Earl, who had built the "Astronef" on the lines of the inventor, is occupied treading air among the planets. He manages to intercept his old sweet-heart or her voyage from New York to England, where she is to marry some other Earl, and sweeps her off, chaperone and all, into interstellar depths. He dropsonastonished Washington and consults her relatives and loses no time in getting married on earth. The couple start on their wedding tour in the same wonderful ship with its crew of one, and go from planet to planet. They fight with the Martians, whom they find advanced beyond any of the sons of earth, having left humanity and fine feeling a long way behind. They anchor on Venus, and taste the joys of Eden-like innocence and happiness, conscious meanwhile that they are of the earth, earthy, in comparison. Saturn and the satellites of Jupiter were visited and then a careful approach was made to Jove himself. Nothing but a scientific miracle saved them. And again when destruction menaced them in the shape of the superior attraction of the Sun against the fullest power of repulsion which the "Astronef's" engines were capable of generating, the timely appearance of our little earthen orb within the charmed circle turned the scale and drew them out of the Sun's fiery embrace. The book is as amusing and thorough as one of Jules Verne's interesting excursions into impossible place.

AMONG the crowd of books that issue from the press daily for the recreation of the public, excitement and novelty seem to be the most usual qualifications that writers offer their readers. Silas P. Hocking has a success of his own in a wholesome line. His people are like our ordinary every day acquaintances with the weakness and inconsistencies as well as the good qualities of mortals; they cannot be classed with immortals, angels or demons of the upper or nether world, "THE FATE OF ENDILLOE" (c) is a simple story with very little plot, about as little as the lives of normal beings present in real life, but nevertheless with interesting coincidences. A family of yeoman farmers just at the end of their means and threatened with the loss of the house in which they and their ancestors have lived for centuries try to husband their resources by taking paying guests. This begins the romance of the only son of the owner of Endilloe and the tale tells of the difficulties he struggled through to save his father's house and farm and to achieve success in life for himself. There is nothing very unusual in the whole series of circumstances, but we feel we are reading what might be the record of any family and it is told in a simple, natural, healthy style that makes Mr. Hocking's stories popular in village as well as in town libraries.

Major J. E. Caunter, Lancashire Fusiliers, has written an admirable pamphlet. THE CAMPAIGN IN THE FREE STATE, (d) giving, not the whole history of the war, nor its causes, but a succinct account of the stirring events in the Orange Free State in the first three months of 1900. The ground on which hostilities were carried on is described, with the part played by the railway lines from the principal ports. The record of the fighting is confined to the actual operations of Lord Robert's army during its march from Graspan to Bloemfontein, and finally Major Caunter draws attention to the tactical lesson to be learned from the war generally. This deduction is made with considerable knowledge of the part played by the peculiar nature of the country and the character of the enemy who opposed the British troops. The writer deprecates the opinion that declares in favour of the Boer method of each individual acting in a battle on his own initiative, and he shows how, had the Boers been accustomed to our discipline they might have followed up their early successes. "It was the lack of this great military virtue which caused the Boer forces, when their sequence of successes was ended, to become little better than a defeated rabble. The vituperations of Kruger the sjambok of Steyn, and the exhortations of field cornets, were but indifferent substitutes for discipline in the day of adversity." It seems to us that quite apart from questions of discipline or military training it has never been sufficiently realised that, except for the first march into Natal, the Boers fought a defensive not an offensive war. They excelled in movements that took them out of range, never in rapid advances on a given point to be taken. The difficulties of reconnaissance the writer thinks were enormously increased by the long range rifle and smokeless powder. It was impossible to guess at the strength of the once located enemy, they might be thirty or three hundred. The British artillery as represented by the Royal Regiment in South Africa "stand out, indubitably, as the one branch of the service whose practical peace training really fitted them for the duties of active service." This is high praise. Lyddite, it seems did not come up to expectation. We wonder if it came up to sample. Moderate comfort may be sought in the dictum that "our soldiers in South Africa are, at the present moment, as accomplished skirmishers as are to be found outside the Boer army itself." We may still trust the Lee-Metford, with some slight alterations in loading and sighting. Bandoliers must replace pouches on the belt. Mounted infantry must be multiplied and practised to extreme mobility, they must be made first class marksmen and skirmishers, and understand the care and management of horses, using them solely as means of rapid transport to the fighting spot. None of the suggestions made seems beyond the power of those who have the improvement of the army at heart.

The Warwick Edition of George Eliot's works commences its series with ADAM BEDE. The success of this edition should be considerable. The volumes are small—4 inches by 61-2—and the special paper used, is thin yet very opaque, and with the clear widespaced type, should make them a joy to the reader. There are three styles and prices of binding. The red cloth binding limp and strong, being, though the cheaper, as good as any. Once a month the public may look for one novel of this issue the whole making a handy and very desirable addition to any home library.

THREE little school-books for India with condensed wisdom in them have just been issued by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. "A Supplement to Nesfield's Idiom, Grammar and Synthesis" (f) containing appendices on accent, pronunciation, structure of sentences and paragraphs, all these arts being required for Matriculation, Entrance and First Arts Course Examinations in Indian Universities. Such dry things must be learned, and this little book teaches them in as attractive and effective a manner as is possible following for the two first appendices. Dr. Lineet, Prosessor Skeat, Miss Laura Soames, and Dr. Murray, and for the third and fourth, describing sentence and paragarph structure, Blair, Whately and Bain are brought under contribution. Sentences from the best solid and serious authors are given in illustration.

Another school-book is (g) "The Authorised Guide to Sir Roper Lethbridg's History of India" by Isan Chandra Ghosh, M. A. One would hope that a school history could be studied without a guide. But in spite of the fact that the Calcutta University standard for history at the entrance examination is not a very strict one, liberal margins for mistakes being allowed, many students fail obtain even pass marks on the subject. They do not seem to like history or to study it in telligently. This guide is intended as a help in reading the text book. It condenses the chapters and gives the pupil an opportunity for going through the details just before the day of the examination battle. As long as competitive examinations are held and special text-books are authorised as vehicles for the necessary subjects, so long some such book as this will be useful to the pupil who has no stock of diligence to fall back on. It ought certainly teach him to marshal his facts.

An "Authorized Guide to Lee Warner's Citizen of India" by Rev. A. Tomory (h) is another help for the student who wants a bird's-eye view of the subject. It is a well arranged synopsis of the condition of India and the work of its rulers dividing the country into villages, cities, districts, provinces, Native States, and having considered all these from the point of view of the exigencies of life in a village to that in a native state it goes on to show what the duty of the Supreme Government is, with the advantages derived from it by the whole country. Races, occupations, Health, Defence, Taxation, Education are dealt with. The summaries of the chapters in all cases agree with the sections in the "Citizen of India" and are numbered accordingly. Everything in that book is explained clearly, though some of the elucidations are a little forced; for instance when practical experience is said to be the opposite of theory and to the question what is the peculiarity of British justice the answer is, "It is calm and impartial, proceeding according to evidence and therefore sometimes misled by false evidence." This is perhaps almost too fall an explanation of the possibilities of British justice. Public education is defined as "Learning one's place in the state, one's duties, and rights." And this is what this little book helps the student of Sir W. Lee-Warner's larger work to realise.

Macmillan's ATLAS for Primary Schools in India is an excellant eight annas' worth. It contains sixteen beautifully printed maps of which seven represent different portions of India with clearness and fulness that leaves nothing to be desired. The cover, inside, contains useful tables of the areas and populations of the different divisions of the Indian Empire, the population of the principal towns in India, the numbers representing the different creeds, and races, in the peninsula and finally the mileage of railways in India.

a THE SACRED FOUNT by Henry James. Methuen's Colonial Library.

b A HONEYMOON IN SPACE by George Griffith. Bell's Indian and Colonial Library.

c THE FATE OF EUDILLOE by Silas K. Hocking. Frederick Warne and Co.

d THE CAMPAIGN IN THE FREE STATE, by Major J. E. Caunter. Gale and Polden, Ltd. Two shillings, post free.

e ADAM BEDE by George Eliot, William Blackwood and Sons. Two Snillings.

f SUPPLEMENT TO NESFIELD'S IDIOM, GRAMMAR AND SYNTHESIS, Macmillan and Co. Eight annas.

g AUTHORISED GUIDE TO LEE WARNER'S CITIZEN OF INDIA, by Rev. A. Tomory, M. A. Macmillan, and Co. Twelve annas.

h AUTHORIZED GUIDE TO SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE'S HISTORY OF INDIA, by Isan Chandra Ghosh, M. A. Macmillan and Co. Twelve annas.

i ATLAS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS, Macmillan and Co. Eight Annas.

GOA NEWS.

OUR Goa correspondent writes :—The rain that we have had, has proved a blessing, for our well were dry, the heat had become intolerable and the cocoanut plantations were looking miserable, whereas now they are again fresh and promising.—Archbishop Patriarch is not expected to return from Mahableshwar before the begining of next month—Cocoanuts have risen in value to Rs. 30 per mille; also country liquor, white mangoes and jack fruits will be late this year in ripening, and consequently cheap, as deportation cannot be on a large scale—The Governor intends residing at the Pangim palace during the rainy season, and certain additions and improvements are therefore being made—The new Portuguese Consul General for British India having left Lisbon will arrive in Bombay this month. The new Bishop of Damaun, cannot arrive so soon as he is proceeding to London in connection with the charitable funds belonging to the estate of Antonio de Souza, lying in the Court of Chancery since the death of Sir Walter de Souza, who administered the same and what is now partly claimed by some of the descendants of Antonio de Souza.

ONE of the incidental advantages of the opening up of the Quetta-Seistan route will be the opportunity thus afforded to officers who wish to make a practical study of Persian. There are, of course, many officers who have studied the language in India with the aid of the grammar, the dictionary, and the "munshi": but six months at Meshed would be of more use in this respect than six years in Hindustan. The journey to Meshed is now easy, and residence there would be pleasant enough if a number of officers messed together. At all events, we give the idea for what it is worth to those who wish to get a first-hand acquaintance with Persian.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday in the Corporation Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha, presiding.

VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

On the motion of Mr. R. M. Sayani, a letter from Mr. Harvey was recorded, resigning from the 4th May 1901, his seat on the Committee of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and it was resolved to appoint Mr. W. D. Shephard, acting Municipal Commissioner, a member of the Institute, vice Mr. Harvey.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

On the motion of Mr. J. Baptista, the Corporation recorded the Government resolution confirming the appointment of Mr. C. C. James as Executive Engineer of the Municipality during Mr. M. C. Murzban's absence on leave.

THE TREATMENT OF PLAGUE.

Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Master moved that a copy of the plague report from the Commissioner for the year ending 31st May, 1901 be recorded.

Dr. R. E Dadachanji seconded the proposition.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia in discussing plague treatment deprecated the movement of plague patients as likely to bring on heart's failure. Dr. Lustig's serum had, he said, not produced very good percentages of recovery. They had not gained anything by the enormous expense they had been incurring for Professor Lustig's serum. The results of the expenditure they are incurring on Professor Haffkine's inoculation serum were also not satisfactory, and the sooner it were stopped the better (Mr Shroff—Question). In the interests of the ratepayers he must say that the expense they had been undergoing was, if not a waste of public money, extravagance. They should deal with the rats which were the cause of the mischief. They had spent thousands of rupees without success in trying to exterminate the rats, but no Municipal officer had suggested how they should deal with the rats. Did the Health Officer suggest any means of doing so? He (Dr. Sukhia) suggested that the rats should be inoculated with mouse-apticemia, or swinery sifelas, which was fatal to rats but not to human beings. He moved as an amendment that the report be recorded, and the Commissioner be requested to represent the prevailing opinion of the Corporation to the Government with a request that they would be pleased to see their way to comply with the solicitation of the Corporation, namely, that in view of the experience gained during the last five years that the plague in Bombay was not at all amenable to any of the various measures taken by the Plague Department and Municipality at the enormous cost of forty lacs of rupees, the Corporation was of opinion that it was high time that the Bombay Government should now give breathing space to the general public, by suspending the plague measures for at least a period of one year without any restrictions whatever.

The amendment not being seconded, dropped.

Mr. P. M. Mehta was of opinion that Dr. Sukhia was not acting practically in discussing at great length medical subjects before the Corporation, of whom a few were medical gentlemen, while the rest were non-medical men. Did Dr. Sukhia think that he was right in asking non-professional men to sit in judgment on medical questions? Dr. Sukhia seemed to be very easy of conviction because he said percentages were so and so. But even a layman knew that it was not only percentages in hospitals in the City that had to be taken into Consideration in deciding whether "Haffkinism" as Dr. Sukhia called it, inoculation or Lustig's Serum were suitable measures to employ. There was a large amount of experience not only in Bombay but throughout the Presidency that had to be considered. He was going to say they would be making fools of themselves, but they would certainly show themselves thoroughly unpractical men if without being acquainted with practical medical science they ventured to pass opinion upon such subjects, because forsooth Dr. Sukhia said they should be convinced. He would not have been surprised if the President had told Dr. Sukhia that the Corporation were not assembled to hear a lecture on medical science. He appealed to the medical men of the Corporation to keep all their stores of medical knowledge to themselves and take better and more profitable opportunities for ventilating these matters for the benefit of the City. In regard to the report there was one matter that might be taken up by the Corporation in regard to the sanitary improvement of the City. If it were possible to improve the Sanitary condition of the wards by improving spots here and there he did not see that they should be put back until the larger schemes were carried out. Captain Loch referred in the report to the plague spots in Fort, North and South Colaba and it would be an advantage to take these in hand at once instead of waiting until the larger schemes were begun.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil said that in December last when they discussed a new resolution of the Government of India, a rider was carried at his suggestion that the Municipal Commissioner would be good enough to state what reduction he (Commissioner) had made in plague expenditure, having regard to the new resolution of the Government of India. The speaker regretted that Mr. Harvey had left Bombay and the report was not as yet submitted. He trusted that Mr. Shephard, the successor of Mr. Harvey, would take up the matter at his earliest convenience.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji said it was high time that some way might be suggested by which the Corporation might be relieved of the enormous plague expenditure.

The report was recorded.

OBJECTION TO THE CLOSING OF WELLS.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe, moved that the correspondence from Mr. Pragmal Liladhar and other residents in the Fort, as well as from Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, Solicitors, on behalf of Goswami Shri Damodarlalji Mahraj and others, objecting to the closing of certain wells be recorded, and the matter be referred to a committee of gentlemen, whom the mover named.

Mr. Mehta seconded the proposition which was carried.

THE COST OF DEPARTING PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that a communication from the Commissioner forwarding the resolution of Government notifying measures for the deportation from Bombay of pauper immigrants be recorded, but that the Corporation respectfully submit that the expenses instead of being defrayed out of the Municipal fund should be divided between the Government, the Native States, and the Corporation. It seemed to him that the proposal of the Government was not a fair disposal of the matter. When Government were deporting famine immigrants he mofussil they charged the Native States. The deportation of the immigrants was a step taken not only in the interests of the City but of the whole Presidency.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil seconded the motion which was adopted.

LAND NEAR THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

The following letter from the Commissioner was next considered :—"With reference to the Corporation resolution of 21st February last I have the honour to enquire whether the Corporation desire me to arrange the purchase of the land on the same terms on which it was offered for the Petit Hall, or whether they want merely a promise of the first refusal. The price offered for the purposes of the Hall were much less than the value of the land and probably Government would give the land only if it were taken up at once." Mr. Mehta said that it was very evident that some time or other the Corporation would require the land for the extension of the Municipal Hall. The Municipal work was increasing and they would require more accommodation in future. The best course would be to ask the Government to give them the first refusal of the land. The speaker moved a proposition on the terms of his suggestion, which was seconded by Sir Bhalchandra and carried.

THE DISPOSAL OF KUTCHRA.

The Commissioner having submitted a report in reference to the dumping of kutchra on the flats and the disposal of silt removed from storm-water drains, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved that the report be recorded and suggested that the kutchra should be destroyed by incinerators which were now improved.

Mr. Mehta observed that they had incinerators and they came to the conclusion that they would not do and the present system of disposal was adopted. They were agreed that as far as possible they should avoid depositing kutchra on the flats, but they required practical suggestions for dealing with the refuse. Perhaps they should have incinerators in the City coupled with an extension of the line by which kutchra was conveyed out of the City.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved as an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to take measures for the extension of the railway accommodation for the conveyance to Deonaugh of the kutchra which is now dumped in different places in the City mentioned by the Commissioner.

Mr Kazi Habibuddin seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jehangir J. Cursetji suggested certain amendments in the proposition, which being accepted by Sir Bhalchandra, the amended proposition was thus: That the report be recorded, and that the Corporation are of opinion that as little kutchra as possible be allowed to be deposited in any part of the city and the Commisssoner be requested to report as to the measures necessary for the disposal of the kutchra dumped in the different places in the City mentioned in his report.

Dr. Ismail withdrew his motion and the amendment was adopted.

GIFT OF A FOUNTAIN.

Mr. Jagmohandas Yurjivandas moved that the offer made by Bai Javerbai, widow of Mr. Narsidas Devidas, of a fountain on the reclaimed land of Kavasji Patel Tank be accepted with thanks

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

MR. MARKHAM'S ALLEGATIONS.

THE CHARGES HE WISHES TO PROVE.

IN the House of Commons on March 19, Mr. Markham, Member of Parliament for Mansfield, made the allegations which he said he would repeat outside the House that judicial proceedings and investigation might follow :—

In moving the reduction of the Vote by £200 Mr. Markham said that he condemned the constitution of the various South Africa Commissions. He declared that on them were the representatives of certain firms which he had no hesitation in discribing as common gangs of thieves and swindlers. (Cries of "Oh.") He was prepared to make that statement outside of that House, and to stand before a jury to support it. Concession mongers had gone all over the country seizing every conceivable concession, and yet the Commission on Concessions had taken no notice of the fact. Would the Government, after this charge, made by a member of the House, after due thought and careful consideration of the facts, acting under the advice of eminent counsel, persist in the policy of granting appointments to these men who had done so much to bring about this unhappy war? (Opposition cheers.) He believed it was the wish of all sections of the House that there should be a pure administration, but if the right hon. gentleman thought he was a match for Messrs. Wernher, Beit, and Company, and their associated companies he was very much mistaken. He might in that House be able to twist words, and misrepresent the views of his opponents—(Ministerial cries of "Oh, oh.")

The Chairman—If the hon. member is applying that to the right hon. gentleman I do not think it is an expression which ought to be used (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Markham apologised for the word "misrepresent," and withdrew it. But he would say that the right hon. gentleman was able to make black white and white black. (Ministerial cries of "Oh, oh," and "Order.") He took his stand on the question of principle that the very men who had brought about this war had corrupted the Transvaal Government from its commencement. (Opposition cheers.) He should like to give one example of the roguery that had gone on in South Africa. (Hear hear.) He held in his hand a document which would send these directors, if in this country, to penal servitude for many years.

The Chairman—Can the hon. member connect this with the appointment of the Commission? If so he would be in order, not otherwise. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Markham said the only way in which he could bring it in was that he could show that Mr. Loveday was a co-director with a gentleman who was elected a director of this company. (Ministerial ironical cheers and cries of Go on.) This was one [of the swindles which the British public had so long suffered under—the Barnato Consolidated Mines. It might interest the British public to know that though the mines had been dealt in, and represented millions sterling to-day, there was a secret clause in the articles of association which gave them 25 per cent. of all the profits made by the company, and the public knew nothing of it.

The Chairman—I fail to see what connection that has with the personnel of the Commission. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Markham said he would not pursue that except in the Law Courts, if those firms took him there. Unless they did that, the Government should not appoint any more of the firms' representatives, directly or indirectly, to any position of trust in South Africa. (Opposition cheers.) If they did that, his object was accomplished. He had no axe to grind, and he had acted solely in the interest of the public. With regard to the possibility of settling soldiers on the land, he repudiated attacks on the soldiers of the Empire. There was only one member of the House who had made such attacks, based on anonymous correspondence, and that member was the Colonial Secretary—(Ministerial cries of "Oh!")—who had charged them with being guilty of little less than murder. (Renewed cries of "Oh!") The right hon. gentleman did not deny that accusation. (Ministerial laughter, and cries of "Quote")

Mr. Chamberlain said he could not deny the statement, because at present he did not understand the allusion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Markham said that if hon. members would refer to a debate which took place on August 1, 1879, —(loud Ministerial laughter)—what had the question of time to do with it? In that debate the right hon. gentleman quoted the case of a chief who had been declared a rebel, and against whom an expedition had been sent and in connection with the proceedings of that expedition the right hon. gentleman said he had seen a letter from a Colonist on the spot, and that the actions of the soldiers had been bloody, brutal, foul, barbarous murder, and that it was high time the right name should be applied to actions which almost made him ashamed of being an Englishman.

The Chairman—This does not seem to be at all relevant. (Ministerial laughter.)

Mr. Markham continued: if the Government persisted in their policy, they would bring incalculable harm to South Africa. They were not serving the interests of South Africa, but the interest of a clique. If he could be proved to be wrong in his statement, he was prepared to pay substantially for it. He moved a reduction of £200.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

Mr. Chamberlain, rising amid Ministerial cheers, said—I have listened to the speech of the hon. member with feelings of absolute despair of being in any way able to comprehend the workings of the hon. gentleman's mind. (Ministerial cheers and laughter.) I hoped I should come across some conclusion which would bear some distant reference to the question before us. I learnt from the hon. gentleman's speech that he views my proceedings and character with much asperity. ("Hear, hear," and laughter) That in itself is not a conclusive argument against the composition of these commissioners. (Ministerial laughters.) Then I learnt from the hon. gentle

body of authority, capacity, and local knowledge to assist in the inquiry, and in consequence of that Mr. Loveday was suggested and appointed. I challenge the hon. gentleman, instead of making these vague accusations, to produce anything in this House or out of it to the discredit of Mr. Loveday. (Hear, hear.) So far as we know, he is an honourable man, entitled to the confidence placed in him. Is every man in the world to be considered dishonourable, and to be spoken of in company with persons who are described as common thieves and swindlers, because he has happened to be at one time or another connected with some South African speculation, or with some of those engaged in South African speculation? I think I heard the hon. member on a previous occasion say that he had sold his shares—he had at one time been interested in South African speculation. No one is going to blame him for that, but if that is the case he must have been in some way connected with some of these firms.

Mr. Markham.—I never have.

Mr. Chamberlain—I accept the hon. gentleman's statement, but if so, he must have been connected with other capitalist firms.

Mr. Markham—Never.

Mr. Chamberlain—Pardon me, the hon. gentleman does not understand. I understood him to say that he had been at one time a shareholder in some of these South African speculations or mines.

Mr. Markham—A capitalist and floating capital are very different things.

Mr. Chamberlain—I never referred to him as a capitalist. But if the hon. gentleman has been at any time a co-shareholder with any of these capitalists—either with Wernher, Beit and Co., or Eckstein, or Barnato—then he is open to precisely the same charge that he is bringing against Mr. Loveday. (Ministerial cheers.) The right hon. gentleman went on to say that he had not allowed himself to be influenced by the capitalist element in South Africa—he hardly knew any one of these gentlemen by sight. It was not in his way of business, and these gentlemen did not come to him, and he doubted whether any member of the House was less under their influence than he was. But on the other hand, he was not going to be precluded from placing in any position in South Africa any able man simply because he happened to have been at some time connected with a capitalist firm. If he were to make a self-denying ordinance of that sort, he would shut out from the possibility of giving assistance to the Empire men of the greatest capacity and zeal and public spirit in South Africa. Mr. Loveday, for instance, was a barrister, and at one time was actually fighting against the British forces, but that fact did not prevent him (Mr. Chamberlain, from appointing him, in the belief that he was the best man for the post. Not a single word against the personal character of any of the five men who had been appointed by the Commission had been uttered by Mr. Markham, if the latter knew anything to the discredit of any person who had been appointed, the (Mr. Chamberlain) promised to hold a close investigation into the facts. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Markham observed that he had predicted Mr. Chamberlain would prove that white was black and black was white, and the right hon. gentleman had done so. The Colonial Secretary had argued that a shareholder was in the position of an alternative director and some of the Ministerialists had cheered that view. All he could say was that he was sorry for their business capabilities. (Cries of "Oh oh.")

Mr. Lyttleton declared that, as Chairman of the concessions Commission, he was associated with Mr. Loveday for four months, and considered him to be one of the best and most honourable of men. (Ministerialist cheers.) What was Mr. Markham's object in attacking him? Did the hon member suggest that Mr. Loveday was improperly under the influence of Messrs. Eckstein?

Mr. Markham—I will consider that.

Mr. Lyttelton—If the hon. member did not intend to convey that, then his observations were an irrelevant impertinence, (Laughter and Ministerial cheers.) Mr. Markham had not the courage to say he intended the charge he made, but sheltered himself behind generalities which were too common nowadays. (Hear, hear.) It was true that Mr. Loveday was director of a water company at Pretoria. The question of the validity of the water concession came 1898, before the Volksraad of which Mr. Loveday was a member. Notwith standing that he was a director of the company, Mr. Loveday was a prime mover in the Volksraad in procuring the cancellation of that concession. Mr. Markham, apparently, was aware of that fact. What did the House think of the candour of the hon. member who made such a charge, and yet withheld that information from the House? Ministerial cheers.) No such charge as had been made against the Concessions Commission would have been advanced except by a new member, and indulgence might be granted to the hon. member on that account for what he had done. (Laughter and Ministerial cheers.)

Sir J. Brunner asked who was in possession of the concession which Mr. Loveday had helped to cancel.

Mr. Lyttelton explained that exclusive powers were granted to the Pretoria Water Works in 1889, but in 1898 a Committee of the Volksraad reported that the powers to supply the water should be entrusted to the Muncipality.

Mr. Lloyd-George inquired as to the evidence taken by the Lands Commission, and when it was likely to be printed. The Commission, he held, must have had the effect of exasperating the Boers. It was an unwise course, and must have given to the Boers a sort of official opinion that our desire was not to fight for paramount rights, but that our real object was loot; that we wanted not only the goldfields, but the land.

Mr. Markham and several other members rose when Mr. Chamberlain moved the closure.

The Chairman said he understood the hon. member (Mr. Markham) rose to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Markham admitted that was his intention. Before doing so he desired to explain that he did not make any charge.——

Mr. P. O'Brien—On a point of order, Sir, I wish to ask whether the hon member, having expressed, his intention of withdrawing his amendment has a right to make a speech explaining why he does so.

The Chairman—The hon. member is entitled to explain why he withdraws.

Mr. Markham rose again to speak, when Mr. P O'Brien interposed again and asked whether the Closure having been movedand accepted—(Opposition cries of "No")—the hon. member was in order.

The Chairman—Does the hon member expect me to accept it? (Laughter) I call on Mr Markham

Mr Markham then stased that it would be his last wish to make any reflections whatever on the conduct of the hon member for Warwick (Mr Littleton) With regard to Mr Loveday, neither did he accuse him or make any charge against him (Cries of "Oh") He hoped therefore the House would allow him to withdraw (Loud cries of 'No" from the Irish Nationalists)

The Chairman—Is it your pleasure that the amendment be withdrawn

There were renewed cries of "No" from the Irish members.

Mr Chamberlain again rose and moved the Closure This was accepted by the Chairman and was carried by 195 votes against 93, and Mr Markham's amendment was negatived without a division.

A "GREAT LEXICOGRAPHER" OF TO-DAY.

SPEAKING to members of the Authors' Club who entertained him at a complimentary dinner, Dr. J. H. Murray, the editor of the New English Dictionary, made some interesting remarks. In 1879 he (Dr. Murray), by a succession of accidents more than anything else, got edged into the position of undertaking to make the dictionary. He had a great deal of preliminary work, not the least important part of which was the tracing of different persons who had undertaken the collection of quotations, and who were scattered all over the world. It was about five years before he found out where part of the letter "p" had gone. It had been entrusted to a clergyman of the Irish Church, who, when that Church was disestablished, had gone off and no one knew what had become of him. It was found out afterwards that he was dead, and after a good many researches the remains of his material for the dictionary were found in a stable in county Cavan. As the work progressed the material came to him in tons, and an iron room had to be built for its reception. Dr. Murray proceeded to give some striking statistics of a sort which the superior person is loud of scoffing at to illustrate the extent of the work. Thus, up to the present time they had collected about 5,000,000 quotations, and he had calculated that if the slips upon which they were written were laid side by side they would extend from Brighton to Inverness; that the lines of writing if pieced together in one continuous line, would extend from London to Pekin, and that the mere reading of the quotations at the rate of a minute each, and reading eight hours a day and six days a week, would occupy thirty-two years. The whole of the quotations, each upon separate slips of paper, had been collected by readers who responded to the call made by the Philological Society. In the course of the work about 100,000 books had been read. Dr. Murray concluded by the confession that as one result of his unending labours on the dictionary he stood before them almost ignorant of modern literature) Laughter and cheers.)

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INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Committee of the above Association was held on May 1. The following were present:—Mr. R. P. Ashton, Mr. W. K. Dowding, Mr. A. Mackinnon and Mr. R. Young.

Mr. C. W. Gray was unavoidably absent.

The Chairmanship.—On the motion of Mr. Mackinnon, seconded by Mr. Dowding, Mr. Ashton was unanimously elected Chairman for the year.

Medical Attendance Fund.—The Committee considered a letter from Dr. W. P. O'Conner, the Medical Officer to the Association, with reference to the unsatisfactory condition of his Bungalow at Siterampur.

Dr. O'Connor (who was in Calcutta on his way to Europe) also attended the meeting and the Committee discussed with him the question of the engagement in England of a qualified European Assistant. It was agreed that Dr. O'Connor should endeavour to obtain the services of a suitable man and should send him to India as quickly as possible. Pending Dr. O'Connor's return the Assistant would act as Medical Officer, and subsequently would be stationed at some central point in Jherria. Dr. H. H. Bathe of Assansol would act as "locum tenens" for Dr. O'Connor until the arrival of the Assistant.

The agreement with Dr. O'Connor which expired on the 30th April, 1901, was endorsed by the Chairman, and signed by Dr. O'Connor pending the return of the latter from England when a new agreement was to be entered into. The conditions of the new agreement were to be identical with those of the old agreement, in accordance with the terms of the Committee's letter No. 358-R. of 21st November 1900 to Dr. Connor.

East Indian Railway—Underloading of wagons.—This subject was further discussed with reference to letters from members of the Association, and a letter No. 7954 of 8th April, from the General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway.

In the last named letter it was stated: (1) that at the meeting on 29th March it was accepted that the new type of 17-ton wagons could carry a strike load of 14 tons at 40·5 cubic feet per ton; and, by merely "rounding off" a load above flush of 2·5 tons could be added; (2) the loading lines on covered wagons were being checked by the Carriage and Wagon Department; (3) the Railway did not admit that there had been injustice in the methods and rules under which freight on coal was charged. The weight a wagon would carry having been agreed upon it was left to the Coal Companies to load accordingly. The frequency with which wagon arrived at despatching stations with overloads showed that there was no difficulty in giving the weights specified. Light loads were due either to careless loading or to the removal of unduly large quantities from overloaded wagons; (4) pending the settlement of the question of collieries providing their own weighbridges, the Railway had appointed Weighment Inspectors, and would welcome any suggestions from the Association for Joint Inspectors.

The Committee decided to reply to this letter on the following lines:—At the meeting of 29th March, it was accepted that the new 17 ton type of wagon loaded to flush, would, at 40,5 cubic feet, contain 14 tons, and by "rounding off" the load above flush, a further quantity of 2 1-2 tons, at the same standard of measurement, could be carried. The Committee, however, are still of opinion that 40·5 cubic feet is too low a basis for calculation, but they consider that, while in their opinion, there should be no plied loads on wagons at all, a load above flush of 2 1-2 tons is a great improvement on that of the 17-ton low-sided type of wagon, which, they think, should now be adjusted on the same basis. With regard to covered wagons the standard of measurement (40·5 cubic feet per ton) ought to be increased, and the load lines of the wagons raised. The Committee would be glad again to meet the General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway; but as the present time is the busy season of the Railway Company, they suggest deferring such a meeting until Mr. Dring has more leisure after the present rush of traffic is over. The foregoing constitutes the case from the standpoint of the Colliery owners, and the Committee would be glad to afford the Railway Company every assistance in arriving at a satisfactory solution of the question.

East Indian Railway—Passenger traffic on the Jherria Branch.—The Committee considered a letter dated 22nd April from the General Manager of the Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, drawing attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the passenger service on the Jherria Branch of the East Indian Railway. In the letter it was suggested that the Association should point out to the Railway authorities:—(1) that the running of the trains was most irregular, as they were often two or three hours late between Jherria and Sitarampur; (2) that for a considerable time recently there had been no first-class carriages on the trains, although there was first-class traffic; (3) that the carriages were usually very dirty; (4) that as many of the stations had no platforms, and as some of the carriages were without side doors, it was often a matter of difficulty to get into or out of the trains; (5) that the lighting of the carriages was most insufficient.

From personal experience of the Branch the members of the Committee were disposed to agree with the foregoing complaints; and they decided to approach the General Traffic Manager on the subject.

New members.—Kumar Dakshineswar Malla, of Searsole Collieries, was elected a member of the Association on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Young.

HUGHLI ACCIDENT.

ANOTHER SHIP AGROUND.

AN OIL STEAMER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

HARDLY have particulars of the grounding of the steamer City of Venice off Moyapur faded from remembrance than news reached town on Monday of the grounding, off Fort Gloster Mills, on Sunday night of the fine new Shell Line oil steamer Pinna on her maiden voyage from Batoum to this port with a full cargo of some 9,000 tons of oil in bulk. The steamer came up all safe, in pilotage charge of Mr. Ridler, Senior Master Pilot, who on reaching Budge-Budge, where she was to discharge her oil, made her over to the Harbour Master at about 4 p.m. This officer, acting under instructions, moored her fore and aft, in mid-stream right abreast of the Government Telegraph Office, with the vessel's two anchors. She should have gone into her proper berth, No. 8 Moorings, but this was then occupied, though there was another berth alongside vacant, with proper buoy moorings. At high water the ship swung round, taking the bank, dragging her anchors, and drifted right abreast of the Fort Gloster Mills, where she stuck. In doing so she strained herself badly and sprang a leak, the oil being seen to be coming out of the joint of her plates.

The commander, Captain Moses, seeing the danger the vessel and crew were in, ordered the whole crew to be piped on deck and had the life-boat put out. He then sent his second officer ashore to the Telegraph Office to ask the Telegraph Master to wire down that the vessel was in extreme danger. This was done at once, and this was the first information received in town of the straits the vessels was in. Mr. Pundt, the agent of Messrs Graham and Co. at Budge Budge, also telegraphed further particulars and made urgent appeals for help. At A.M. on Monday morning those on the Budge Budge bank were able to see, it being then full ebb, the vessel lying nearly parallel on the sands, with her nose at a slight angle towards the bank and with her bottom and one side nearly out of water. The agents at once despatched the powerful tugs Rescue, and a number of lighters belonging to the Burmah and Standard Oil Companies to her assistance, and Captain Lovell, Deputy Conservator of the Port, in the Hetty went down to her assistance, the tug Warren Hastings being at hand as well. As soon as the flood made, a hawser having been passed from the Rescue to the steamer, the tug began to steam ahead and, aided by the powerful engines on board the Pinna, the vessel was got off her dangerous position on the sand and taken to her moorings, to which she was made fast by 6 P. M.

The Pinna is a magnificent vessel of nearly 6,000 tons, built specially for the bulk oil trade. She has a very high forecastle and peak and bridge, but for about two-thirds of her length amidships she has a very low freeboard, entirely bare of any top hamper, her cargo of oil being bulked in tanks below this. She has three low masts, with one funnel aft, and her lines are certainly not those of a ship built gracefully. She steams at fourteen knots, and has enormous bunker capacity for coal and is fitted with all the latest up-to-date appliances for steering and gearing. This is her maiden voyage, and she certainly has had a narrow squeak, having cost £250,000, apart from her valuable cargo. One pertinent question may be put to the Port authorities, and it is this—Why was this enormous vessel, fully laden, drawing nearly 27 feet of water, allowed to be moored on her own anchors, in mid stream, with a very strong tide running at the time when there was a berth at the buoyed moorings, vacant at the time to which she could have been moored at once? In Calcutta a vessel entering the port is at once moored to buoys, and why was not this done in the case of the Pynna? Once properly moored here she was safe. Her appointed moorings were occupied at the time and would have become available to-day, but the other one adjoining was vacant. Fortunately no great harm has been done as the vessel was got off. She will commence to discharge her cargo into the tank at Budge-Budge from to-day, and will then be dry-docked to see what, if any, damage she has sustained.

SIR J. WOLFE MURRAY, who has been appointed to officiate in command of a 2nd Class District in India, goes to the Presidency District, relieving General Leach, who officiates in command of the Lahore District.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 7th May were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 6th 8 feet 8-2·5 inches against 7 feet 9·3·5 inches on same date last year. Rain during week throughout the district, maximum 1 inch 50 cents at Sikro, minimum 10 cents at Johi. Adhava cultivation flourishing. Cattle in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops 9 annas and 7 annas respectively. Price of wheat at Karachi 12, of jowari 20, of bajri 18, of rice 6 and of Bombay grass 38 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 4 feet 10 4-5 inches against 3 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Rain during week in 12 talukas, maximum 40 cents at Nasirabad, minimum 1 cent at Sukkur. Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed. Threshing continues. Locusts appeared in Kakar and Nasirabad talukas but did no damage to standing crops. Fodder-supply sufficient. Price of wheat 15, of barley 20, of jowari 24, of bajri 21 and of rice 10 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Average rainfall of 42 cents during week in 9 talukas. Harvesting of rabi crops almost over. Kharif cultivation commenced in two talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops ten annas Cattle in good condition in 8 talukas and in fair condition in 4 talukas. Price of rice varying from 9 to 24, of bajri from 16 to 25 of jowari from 16 to 25 and of wheat from 11 to 16 seers per rupee. Price of dry kerbi varying from 2 to 12 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Average rainfall of 43 cents during week throughout the district, except at Kashmir. Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops continue. Lands being prepared for next season in Kashmor taluka. Locusts appeared in Shahdadpur taluka on the 1st, but did no damage to crops. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops 8 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Price of jowari 27 seers 3 chataks, of bajri 24 seers 2 chataks, of wheat 13 seers 13 chataks and of rice 3 seers 14 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Slight rain during week. Adhava cultivation in good condition. Locusts appeared in Mithi taluka on 30th April, but did no damage to crops. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 4th May 1901).—Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Lands being prepared for next season in Sanand taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 17 seers, of bajri 15 seers, of wheat 11 seers 40 tolas and of rice, 2nd sort, 11 seers 40 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass Rs. 5 per 1,000 bundles and of jowari Rs. 4 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 12 cents at Kaol, minimum 10 cents at Halol. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri 13 seers of maize 16 1-2 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Standing crops of cotton in good condition. Cotton-picking in progress. Threshing of wheat still continues in some places. Lands being prepared for next season. Tobacco cutting in progress in wet lands. Estimated outturn of bajri 9 annas, of jowari 7 annas, of wheat 4 annas, of cotton 6 annas and of lang 6 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain during week 1 inch 25 cents at Chorasi, 22 cents at Bardoli, 93 cents at Chikhli, 57 cents at Balsar, 1 inch 9 cents at Pardi, and 1 inch 21 cents at Olpad. Lands being prepared for next season throughout the district. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of jowari fallen from 16 seers 7 chataks to 16 seers 10 chataks per rupee, whilst that of rice, 1st sort, risen from 6 seers 15 chataks to 6 seers 11 chataks. Prices of other food-grains and of grass and karbi stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—One cent of rain during week on 5th. Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 6th; 3° warm on 4th and 1° on 7th. Vapour normal throughout the week except on 4th when it was excessive. Abnormal wind from south-east on 1st and from south on 4th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain during week, maximum 83 cents at Shahapur, minimum 4 cents at Umbargaon. Rab burning in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of rice, second sort, in seers per rupee 7 3-4 at Mokhada and Bhiwndi, 8 at Wada, 8 3-4 at Shahapur, 9 at Mahim, 9 3-4 at Murbad, 10 4-4 at Thana and Umbargaon, 11 at Dahanu and Bassein and 12 at Kalyan.

Kolaba.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum 1 inch 30 cents at Mahad, minimum 3 cents at Alibag. Rab burning in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Unseasonable rain during week, maximum 2 inches 30 cents at Chiplun, minimum 72 cents at Ratnagiri. Rab burning somewhat hindered by recent rainfall. Preparation of lands for next season progressing. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady, except that of nagli which has fallen at Vengurla. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 12 seers 9 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 48 tolas at Mandangad to 12 seers 45 tolas at Malvan. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 12 seers 74 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 13 seers at Sangameshvar to 16 seers 59·4 tolas at Khed.

Khandesh.—Rain during week in 8 talukas varying from 4 to 31 cents. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimate of outturn of bajri 12 annas, of jowari 9 annas and of rice 7 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition.

Nasik.—Threshing of rabi crops continues in Dindori and Nandgaon talukas. Standing bagayat rabi crops in good condition in Dindori, Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas. Rab burning continues in Igatpuri and Peint talukas. Lands being prepared for next season throughout the district. Estimate of outturn of irrigated rabi crops 4 to 8 annas and of jirayat rabi crops 3 annas. Grass sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Scarcity of water felt in Yeola and Nandgaon talukas. Price of rice 8 seers 20 tolas, of wheat 9 seers 64 tolas, of bajri 13 seers 24 tolas, and of nagli 15 seers 25 tolas per rupee.

Ahmednagr.—Rain during week in 10 talukas varying from 24 cents at Sangamner to 2 inches 46 cents at Kopargaon. Agricultural operations in progress. Well water becoming deficient in Shrigonda taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in fair condition except in Nevasa taluka. Price of bajri at Nagar 13 seers 71 1-2 tolas and of jowari 12 seers 30 tolas per rupee. Price of karbi 60 seers per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week 2 inches 97 cents at Poona, 1 inch 31 cents at Junnar, 93 cents at Indapur and 68 cents at Khed. Sowing in 2 inches 91 cents at Bhigvanhar, 1 inch 30 cents at Bhimthadi, 93 cents at Maval, 72 cents at Ambegaon, 1 inch 4 cents at Mulshi and 2 inches 25 cents at Daond. Lands being prepared for next season throughout the district. Estimated outturn of kharif crops 8 annas in the western portion and 2 to 6 annas elsewhere, and of rabi crops 8 annas in Junnar, Khed and Bhimthadi talukas and 2 to 4 annas elsewhere. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri at Poona 25 lbs. 12 tolas and of jowari 20 lbs. 32 tolas per rupee. Price of karbi 100 lbs. and of grass 125 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 4th May 1901)—Rain during week 1 inch 72 cents at Sholapur, 2 inches 3 cents at Barsi 2 inches 54 cents at Madha' 85 cents at Karmala, 3 inches 61 cents at Pandharpur, 2 inches 73 cents at Sangola' and 2 inches 55 cents at Malsiras. Reaping of rabi crops completed in all talukas. Lands being prepared for next season. Sowing commenced in Malsiras and Sangola talukas. Estimate of outturn of rabi crops 2 to 4 annas except in Barsi taluka, where it is 8 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient for the present. Cattle still in good condition. Water-supply improved by recent rain. Price of jowari risen in Madha and Malsiras talukas, fallen in Karmala taluka and stationary elsewhere. Price of rice at Sholapur 9 seers 12 chataks, of jowari 14 seers, 5 chataks of wheat 8 seers 6 chataks and of bajri 15 seers 3 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Re. 1 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Rain during week 3 inches 47 cents at Karad, 2 inches 54 cents at Valva, 2 inches 39 cents at Satara, 2 inches 24 cents at Wai, 4 inches 57 cents at Jayli, 3 inches 62 cents at Kanapur, 2 inches 13 cents at Koregaon, 1 inch 72 cents at Man, 2 inches 60 cents at Khatav, 4 inches 34 cents at Tasgaon, 1 inch 81 cents at Shirala, 86 cents at Patan and 85 cents at Khandala. Water-supply improved by recent rain in some places. Preparation of lands for next season still continues. Estimated outturn of jowari 4 to 6, of bajri 6 to 8 and of rice 8 to 10 annas. Grass sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains risen in two talukas and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari at Satara 23 lbs. 23 tolas, of bajri 24 lbs. 39 tolas, of grass 125 lbs. and of karbi 100 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 4 inches 23 cents at Parasgad, 3 inches 60 cents at Gokak, 3 inches 54 cents at Chandgad, 2 inches 57 cents at Belgaum, 2 inches 24 cents at Hukeri, 2 inches 5[illegible] at Sampgaon, 1 inch 85 cents at Murgod, 1 inch 81 cents at Athni, 97 cents at Chikodi and 92 cents at Khanapur. Good rain throughout the district except at Chikodi and Khanapur. Sowing of rice in rapid progress in Belgaum and Khanapur talukas and Chandgad petha. Sowing of minor crops in progress in Murgod petha. Lands being prepared for next season elsewhere. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week throughout the district, ranging from 6inches 31 cents at Hubli to 45 cents at Kod. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Supply of water deficient in three talukas and of fodder in one taluka. Price of jowari at Dharwar 25 lbs. 15 tolas per rupee and of karbi 5 annas per 100 lbs.

Kanara.—Rain during week 19 cents at Karwar, 21 cents at Kumta, 22 cents at Honavar, 1 cent at Bhatkal, 9 cents at Sirsi, 1 inch 30 cents at Siddapur, 4 inches 2 cents at Mundgod 2 inches 21 cents at Haliyal and 2 inches 55 cents at Supa. Harvesting of rabi crops over in coast talukas Sowing of kharif crops commenced in Sirsi and Haliyal talukas. Lands being prepared for next season in some places. Estimated outturn of early rice 10 annas in coast talukas and Mundgod and Supa pethas 12 annas in Siddapur taluka, 9 annas in Sirsi taluka and 8 annas in Yellapur and Haliyal talukas. Estimate of outturn of late sown kharif crops 7 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 22 and of ragi 27 lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass 8 annas a maund.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. Cotton picking and soil cultivation in progress. Estimated outturn 7 to 10 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Average price of wheat 13 seers 73 tolas, of bajri 15 seers 19 tolas, of jowari 16 seers and of gram 12 seers 24 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Slight rain during week in some places, maximum 60 cents. Weather warm. Lands being prepared for next season. Price of bajri 15 and of jowari 16 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Slight rain during week in parts of Baroda and Navsari divisions. Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Price of bajri 34, of jowari 36, of wheat 20, of rice superior 13, and of rice inferior 23 lbs. per rupee.

"HIRSUTE APPENDAGES."

THE phrase will be at once recognised as a sort of "base Johnsonese," as etymologists would describe it, for beard, whiskers, and moustache, singly or in combination. As such it is still occasionally met with in writing of the serio-jocose-descriptive style. But the phrase itself, like the things it designates, is a creature of fashion—"sweetly elegant"—high class and scholarly one day, and the next vulgar bombast, penny-a-liner rubbish, affected twaddle. Quite as varying have been from time to time the criticisms devoted to the modes of wearing the facial hair. In all or any of its aspects its presence, not to say its absence, is so familiar to us that we scarcely reflect what mighty events have, in times past, depended, so to speak, on the hairs of our forefathers' beards, whiskers, and moustaches. One war, at any rate, has been traced to the trim of the beard, the belligerents—Tartars and Persians—being somewhat more acrimonious in their quarrel than were Touchstone and the "certain courtier" whose disagreement the former tells about. That disagreement, it will be remembered, was also about the trim of a beard, but it never got beyond "the seventh cause"; Touchstone durst go no further than the Lie Circumstantial, and his opponent durst not give the Lie Direct; so thay "measured swords and parted." And on other occasions, if the wearing of the beard did not actually cause wars, it came very near doing so. To use a classic if somewhat hyperbolical phrase, every school boy knows of the discontent with which the Anglo-Saxons received the Conqueror's mandate to shave their beards; and the same erudite personage is probably quite familior with the much execrated ukase by which Peter the Great of Russia forbade the wearing of beards. In this connection it is worth noting that, according to some authorities, a bread was at one time looked upon as a sort of revolutionary symbol in some of the Continental countries, but whether the old Czar was actuated by a sort of prescience of this association is not stated. Nowadays we associate false beards with the stage. But false beards were once upon a time as much "de rigueur" as the portentous wigs of the seventeenth century. Egyptian and Assyrian monarchs are credited with having worn them, which, on the whole, is rather a relief when we contemplate those coiled and curled adornments with which they are portrayed.

The old philosophers used to affect them, and among the many "distinguished personages" who have borne the soubriquet of "bearded" must be included Plato and Socrates, while of our own "Mage Merlin" Tennyson speaks of "the vast and shaggy mantle of his beard." Not that beards are by any means exclusively the badge of divine philosophy, as any rate, of the sublimer species. There have been a good many "tall men of their hands" who have been also distinguished for their beards. Historians tell us of one of the Emperors Constantine who was known as "barbatus," or "pogonatus"; Baldwin of Flanders was known as "Handsome Beard"; Geoffrey, of Crusading fame, was "the Bearded"; most of us, with Quentin Durward, and Charles, and Crevecœur, have execrated "Him of the Beard," as William de la Marck was as often called. One of the most picturesque figures in the fierce Covenanting quarrels was the old Cavalier Dalzell, who never cut his beard after his King had fallen on the scaffold of Whitehall. Among the prettiest of all German legend songs is one which tells how the Princes of Saxony and Bavaria, the Elector of the Rhine, and other lords sat one day over their wine, each glorifying his own kingdom. And he on all had boasted of gorgeous palaces and glowing vineyards and teeming mines, the Lord of Wurtemberg claimed that his domain was the best, though it lacked all these, "In the wildest parts," said he, "I can lay my head and sleep on any subject's breast." And the Princes owned that their brother of Wurtemberg, Eberhard the Bearded, owned the fairest heritage of them all.

But anecdotes about beards might be accumulated till the article exceeded in length that famous beard of Charles the Twelfth's noted Amazon, which measured no less than a yard and a half. And the junior members of the firm of "Hirsute Appendages"—Whiskers and Moustaches—very much junior though they may be, have an individuality more or less important of their own. The chief claim of whiskers upon our attention is that they used to be considered an essentially English characteristic. Comparatively rare as they now are, a good many of us can remember the time when they were emphatically "all the rage." There were the professional Mutton Chop Whiskers, the ultra-fashionable Piccadilly Weepers, their kinsfolk the Dundrearys, the well-brushed, bushy whiskers that one associates with wealthy squires and noblemen. Then there was the elegant, rather intense whiskers, worn low and sloping back, and the inch whisker still with us and with not undistinguished patrons. What seems more strange to us is that long, "lardy dna" whiskers were correct form for military men, as old novels, such as Charles Lever's, allusions will be found in plenty to the hero's luxuriant whiskers, which, as often as not, were the "admiration of the mess"; there was, indeed, a popular song descriptive of the amorous glances of "the Captain with the Whiskers." Funnily enough we find historical confirmation of the fact that in earlier times beaux sabrours of other nations attached a still higher value to these hirsute appendages. In the reign of Catherine of Portugal we read that John de Castro deposited with the commonalty of Goa one of his whiskers as security for a loan of a thousand pistoles.

With regard to moustaches, one feels a bashful disinclination to say much, so universally are they now worn. Whether in the case of our own countrymen the fashion is, in a more marked degree than usual, and hereditary one, authorities must decide. It is certain that some, at least, of the Ancient Britons wore the moustache only, and it would seem that the Danes observed the same custom. Of the endless varieties of shape and trim there is no need to speak, though a not uninteresting monograph might be written on the resemblances of certain distinguished modern styles and their wearers with the moustaches and the faces they adorn preserved to us in old paintings of famous men. Till comparatively recently the moustache was looked upon as distinctly military, the "cavalry moustache" being still recognized as a type. There was at one time a fashion of very long moustaches, a fact noted by a topical song very similar to that before quoted respecting whiskers. We are also reminded of a Shakespearean reference to "hirsute appendages." Jacques' much-canvassed description of the soldier as "bearded like the pard." Without entering on the natural history questions that critics have raised, it interesting to note a description of one of Marryat's characters as being decidedly apropos of the subjects. General de Benyon is described as wearing "his whiskers very large and joined together under the chin, and these . . . gave his 'tout ensemble' the appearance of a royal Bengal tiger." Shakespeare and the old dramatists have a good deal to say on the subject, and—but articles, like hirsute appendages themselves, may grow too long, as Polonius thought the Player's speech was; and Hamlet's retort suggests the remedy in both cases, namely, "to cut it short."

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KING OF LYDENBURG.

HIS REMARKABLE CAREER.

AND SOME OF HIS CRUELTIES.

THE most interesting item of war news published lately, (says a Natal contemporary) was a brief paragraph announcing the capture, at Krugerspost, of Abel Erasmus. To the ordinary reader this will convey little. To appreciate what it means one must have lived amid Transvaal Boerdom, and have been in the Lydenburg district, where for many years the name of the tyrannical Native Commissioner was literally used as a menace and terror to recalcitrant Kafirs. So many and horrible are the stories current in the district of the cruelties perpetrated by this white savage on the Kafirs over whom he ruled with absolute sway, that humanity suggested a hope that they are not true. Unfortunately there are more reasons for believing than rejecting them, and if any doubt were entertained as to their probability, one would speedily have it removed by a very slight personal intercourse with the man of whom they are told.

Abel Erasmus—(pronounced Abel Erahsmus)—has been for many years Native Commissioner of the vast Lydenburg district—a district that contains more than two-thirds of the native population of the Transvaal, as proved by the fact that the revenue from hut-tax from that district is more than six times the amount produced from any other district. Abel resides on his farm in the Origbstad Valley—the spot where, it is said, and which is more than likely now, forms the principal store house of the Boers. He is probably the wealthiest Boer in the Transvaal, owning about 400 square miles of land, and cattle, which even after the rinderpest visitation, numbered over 100,000. It is safe to say that every ox in this vast herd has been cruelly and illegally taken from the Kafirs in payment of hut tax. Abel's method of collecting is well known, and was copied in a comparatively mild way by Captain Schiel, who was Native Commissioner in the Spelonken. Abel, with his force of armed police and neighbours, would arrive unexpectedly at a native kraal, from which he would have to collect, say, £300 in hut tax. The frightened natives would be paraded, and beginning with the chief, so much cash demanded. Now it is well known that a native who has money generally keeps it hidden in some secret spot, to which he would not go when likely to be seen. On this habit Abel traded. The native would ask to be allowed to go and fetch the money. A peremptory refusal would follow and the police would proceed to seize as many cattle as, in the opinion of Abel, would liquidate the claim. His assessment was always on the basis of one ox equalled 5s, a good cow 10s, and a calf half-a-crown. He would leave the kraal, carrying away practically all the cattle, and remit—if he felt so disposed—a certain amount to the Government, and keep the cattle for himself. In no case would he accept cash after the cattle had been seized, and never did he leave a kraal without tying up and brutally flogging a dozen or so poor wretches who had neither cattle nor money. There are scores of stories of the floggings occupying from sunrise to sunset.

Abel's influence over Paul Kruger was enormous. Hendrik Schoeman once told the writer that there were only four people Paul Kruger was afraid of—they were God, Abel Erasmus, Groot Adriaan, Dela Rey, and Cecil Rhodes.

An illustration of the influence Abel held over Kruger and the Government was afforded in the case of the native April. April and his family had been held in slavery for years by Abel. Mr. J. Boshoff, late Treasurer of the Transvaal, financed and generally supported an application to the High Court to secure the release of April and his family. Judgment was given for the native with damages. Not only did the Government pay the costs and damages, but April and some of his family were later seized by Abel, and so

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

On the third anniversary of the first appearance of "The Belle of New York" in London, the fascinating fortune teller, in the person of Miss Alice Nielsen, commenced her season at the Shaftesbury. The new American company could very well have appeared, as a matter of fact, on Monday instead of Tuesday evening, but there was a general feeling in favour of the English birthday of the Belle. Mr. George Musgrove's lively company has only been in London for a couple of weeks; every one of the ladies are from "the other side," but [with the exception of four noticeably tall "Hungarian soldiers" the men of the chorus were enlisted here. All the principals are American of the Americans. Mr. Eugene Cowles, the basso, who is one of the highest salaried singers in the United States, has been on the stage for the last twelve years. He was born in theold province of Quebec, Canada, and was formerly connected with the National Bank at Chicago. Mr Joseph Cawthorn is not only one of the original, but also one of the best "German comedians" in America.

Miss Alice Nielsen is a typical little American from the point of her toe to the lightest curl of her pretty brown hair. In "The Fortune Teller" she wears eight different dresses, and looks her best as a gipsy, glittering and sparkling with golden sequins, in a frock of so many shades and tints that it is impossible to give an idea of its colour and effect. On the first night Miss Nielsen was "vurry, vurry nervous," but she received so many telegrams and cable messages that every minute she could spare from the stage was given to reading the good wishes of her friends, and her suite of rooms at the Savoy was a perfect wilderness of flowers for several days afterwards.

Far away in Kansas City, Missouri, Miss Alice Nielsen made her first appearance on the stage. She was exactly eight years old—a mischievous slip of a girl—and so persistent in her visits to the stage door, that her friend, the manager of the theatre, was obliged to refuse her admittance. Nothing daunted, she watched her opportunity to creep in on the first night of a new opera. The scene was set for the last act. The little girl darted, unobserved, on to the stage, and hid behind a big chair, where she remained, delighted with the music and mischief, till the curtain fell. She was afraid to move. The footlights were turned out, the audience and the company went away, and then the child, finding herself alone on the big stage, walked proudly down to the front and sang her first song to the empty house.

There is a subject for an impressionist sketch! The wide shadowy stage; the dim perspective of the gloomy theatre; the glimmering light of a single gas jet that fell on the eager, pale little Southern face of the dark-eyed child, who stood trilling away to an imaginary crowd, with her small shoes and stockings dangling from each hand, for she always delighted in running about with bare feet, and would sit down on the edge of the side-walk, a few yards from home, to put on her shoes before she dared to appear in the house.

Miss Nielsen's real first appearance on the stage was as a member of "The Bostonians," a famous American company that was evolved in the city of culture years ago from a church choir. After a period of success, a little rift within the lute resulted in the desertion from the original company, known as the "Boston Ideals," of several of its most promising members, who became "The Bostonians," under the management of Henry Clay Barnabee and W. H. Macdonald, the former of whom has been called in the States "the stage father of Alice Nielsen," as he gave her the golden opportunity of her life, four seasons ago, in a comic opera called "The Serenade."

Joe O'Gorman is a great surprise, for an Irish clatter-patter comedian "suggests to the ordinary music-hall audience little more nor less than impossible buffoon, with a battered-in hat, a long-tailed green coat and a carrotty wig. But Mr. O'Gorman, with his endless stock of stories and songs, his clever dancing, and his perfect brogue, gives a turn that is quite unlike, as it is so much better than, the usual caricature. For eighteen years he worked with another comedian—of the name of Tennyson—but the partnership was dissolved at Christmas. Like so many "funny men" Mr. O'Gorman is somewhat serious in expression off the stage—at all events, at a first meeting; his hair has a touch of grey at the sides; but when one considers that he has not missed playing a big part in a pantomime for fifteen years and that his engagements at the Halls are unceasing, there is every reason for his looking grave by way of a change, in private life.

Mr. O'Gorman is really Irish, but (as he truly says) nearly all the music-hall Irish comedians are Scotch or cockney. Many people lay claim to the shamrock without any right at all, but he was considerably surprised to be greeted as a countryman on a certain occasion in Liverpool. Mr. O'Gorman was chatting with Pat Feeny, when a big, repulsive-looking negro, the blackest of the black, came up to the two comedians and spoke with a strong American twang. "Say, I guess you're Irish boys; you two?" "We are supposed to be, answered Mr. O'Gorman, with some surprise at the question. "Wal, my names's Kelly—shake!" exclaimed the nigger, thrusting out his hand and showing all his teeth. "Shake, I'm an Irishman myself!"

Miss Coralie Blythe is quite charming, and she is going to play Wrenne (a girl's name coined by Mr. Owen Hall) in "The Silver Slipper" at the Lyric. She is delighted with her part, and especially as she makes her first entrance (like San Toy) as a little boy, who is really a little girl. Miss Blythe, by the way, played San Toy for a long time at Daly's and, more recently, the Maisie Girl in "The Messenger Boy" at the Gaiety. She has been on the stage for five years, having made her first appearance when she was hardly fourteen in a thinking part in Santa Claus" at the Lyceum.

CORALIE—Coral! This pretty name, that is really her own, is exactly suited to the heroine of a short story, and all the events of Miss Blythe's life and career are in perfect keeping. She was named Coralie, to begin with, having been born on the day when a horse called Coralie rejoiced her father by proving a lucky winner. Her home is in Norfolk, where she is the spoilt but quite unspoilt favourite of her little sisters and one brother. She is fond of the country, sewing, and cooking. She delights in her singing lessons, and her first real opportunity on the stage occurred, exactly as it does to the short story heroine, when she was playing a tiny part in a pantomime. The principal girl was taken ill; the manager was distracted. Miss Blythe came forward, knowing the the songs, words, and dances; she entreated to be allowed to "try" at a matinee. The "try" was a brilliant success, the manager and the audience were alike enchanted—"*Vide*" fact and short stories!

Miss Coralie Blythe is engaged to be married. It was during a tour of "A Greek Slave that she went to Oxford for the first time, and there met her fiancee She is one of the prettiest girls on the stage; small and dainty, with clear, bright eyes, a quantity of soft, fair hair, and a particularly sweet mouth. Her Wrenne should be one of the delights of "The Silver Slipper."

MR. W. Graham Browne, who is playing in The Wilderness at the St. James's, has been on the stage for ten years, and attempted acting-management on his own account. He is married to Miss Madge Macintosh, and will be remembered with his wife as producing the much-discussed play called "The Weatherbee." Mr. Garham Browne comes from the North of Ireland where he lived too far away from any town ever to go to a theatre. When he was eighteen he went in for business but very quickly gave it up in favour of the profession, and, after the usual struggles, tours, and long waiting. he has won his position on the London stage. Miss Madge Macintosh is a member of the Kendals, company, and made a success a few months ago, as the other woman in Mrs. Clifford's "Likeness of the Night."

Mr. Edward Terry's bright little theatre in the Strand has passed into the management of Mr. Edward Kelly, who opened his season last week with a crowded house and a great success. Lion Hunters—the name finally chosen for Le Monde ou l'on s'Ennuie—is very brilliantly cast. Miss Nina Boucicault's performance of Suzanne is even more lovable and sympathetic than at the first matinee. Mr. Leslie Kenyon (so well made up as to be entirely unlike himself "off") is the new Rozer. Miss Susie Vaughan as Duchesse de Reville is an unqualified success, and the pretty American, Miss Helen Macbeth, makes a charming Mme. Raymond. It has been the ambition of Mr. Edward Kelly for a long time to see his wife (Miss Boucicault) playing in a production of his own, and he must have been more than pleased on Wednesday evening at the reception that was given both to her and to the first play under his management.

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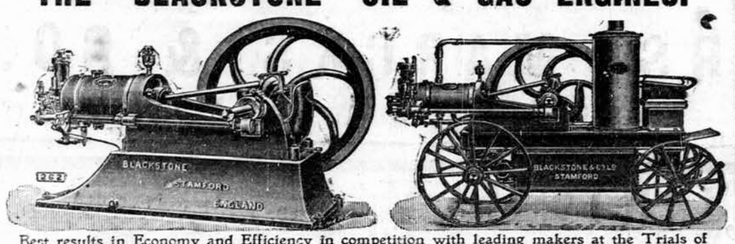

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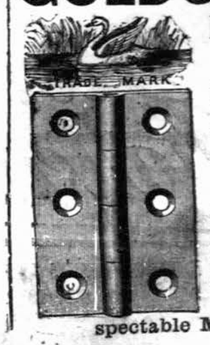

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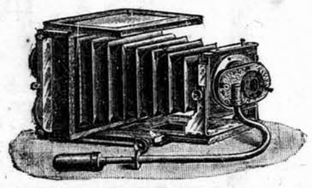

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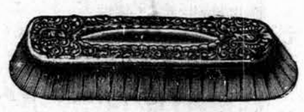
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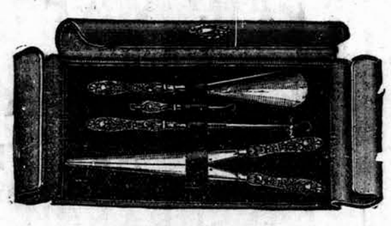
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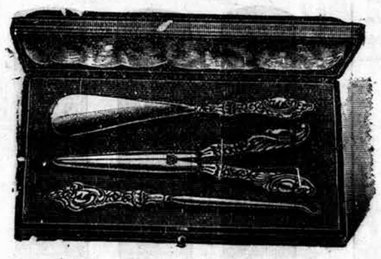
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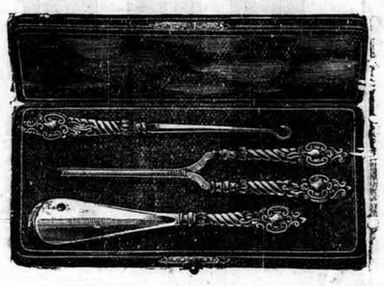
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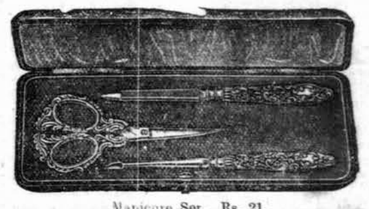
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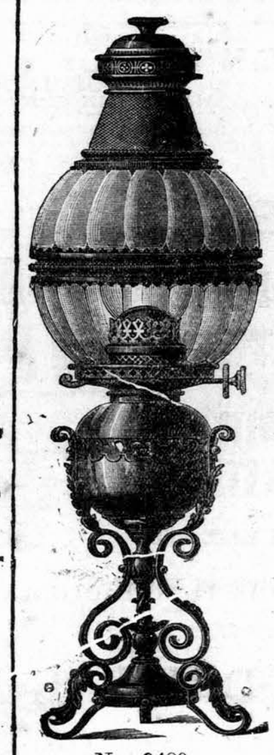

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